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The Inland Empire.

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UTAH

The Inland Empire

ILLUSTRATED.



The Story of the Pioneers.

Resources and Industries of the State.

Attractions of Salt Lake City.

Leading Men of the Community.

Written, Compiled and Published under the direction of

ARTHUR T. SARGENT

FOR

THE DESERET NEWS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

1902.



THE PONY EXPRESS.

How the United States Mail was brought to Utah fifty years ago.



SUNSET ON GREAT SALT LAKE, FROM SALT AIR BEACH.

Copyrighted 1902, by Harry Shieler, Salt Lake City.

Proem.



For many years a demand has existed, both on the part of our own public, and the many tourists who find in Utah a fascinating field for their investigations, for a work which should embody in convenient form an authentic record of the settlement of this state, its growth and development, its industries, its attractions and of the men whose genius and energy have made the commonwealth what it is.

It is to supply this demand that "UTAH, THE INLAND EMPIRE," has been prepared. The various articles presented are from the pens of writers known as authorities in the fields they cover, and all the facts stated may be relied on as being from authentic sources. The figures presented are the latest compiled, and the various illustrations are from photographs taken specially for this publication.

The historic interest attached to Utah, and her rapidly growing importance in the mining, industrial and commercial world, will, we feel assured, justify the pains expended in preparing this offering to the public.

THE DESERET NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

December, 1902.



FOUNDING AN EMPIRE



THE arrival of the Pioneers upon the shores of the Great Salt Lake was an epoch in American history as momentuous and far-reaching in its consequences as the landing of the Pilgrims upon Plymouth Rock. In either case it meant the founding of an Empire, the establishment

load of their proselytes from Europe had steamed up the Mississippi and landed at the wharf below their terraced and temple-crowned city on the banks of the Father of Waters. This was the beginning of Mormon immigration from abroad; but "the gathering," as it was styled, had been in progress upon this continent for a decade, and had called forth converts from the Canadian Provinces and from various states in the Union. It was a small hut picked band from the body of the persecuted community expelled from Illinois in 1846, that Brigham Young led



A PIONEER'S HOME.

of States that were to form integral parts of the mightiest of modern nations; and that, too, by representatives of the world-dominating Anglo-Saxon race.

Brigham Young, the leader of the Pioneers, was a descendant of the Pilgrims who settled New England and of the Patriots who established the independence of the Colonies. As such he was a type of the people whom he led a thousand miles into the wilderness to lay the foundations of the commonwealth whose sovereign star is forty-fifth upon the flag of the Union. Mainly of Yankee origin were the earlier settlers of Utah, though the Mormon community was liberally sprinkled, even then, with emigrants from other parts. As early as the year 1840 a ship



JOSEPH SMITH.

First President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.



IN THE DAYS OF '47.

from the Missouri River to Salt Lake Valley the year following.

What is now the state of Utah, glittering with cities, smiling with orchards and vineyards, dotted with the peaceful and happy homes of a quarter of a million people, was then a sun-baked alkaline desert, infested with savages, wild beasts and venomous reptiles, shunned by the occasional west-bound immigrant as a land of desolation and death, and habitable only to white men in the persons of a few wandering trappers, roaming over the snow-capped mountains and sun-parched plains. It was a portion—and the most forbidding portion—of what was named upon the maps and in the school books of that period as "The Great American Desert," described by Daniel Webster upon the floor of the United States Senate as a "vast

worthless area." It is an oft-told tale how Colonel "Jim" Bridger, the veteran mountaineer, then living in a lonely log fort in what is now the State of Wyoming, met Brigham Young as he crossed the Rocky Mountains, and

Hesperides, were already flocking the firstlings of emigration from the East, most of it from those very parts where the Mormon people had experienced their sorest trials. To settle upon the Pacific Coast, their leader foresaw, would be to invite, ultimately if not immediately, a repetition of the troubles from which the despoiled and driven exiles were then fleeing. Hence his preference for



BRIGHAM YOUNG AS GOVERNOR OF UTAH IN 1850.

remarked pessimistically to him and his pioneer associates, that he would give a thousand dollars if he knew an ear of corn could ripen in Salt Lake Valley. Yet it was to this very spot, the region thus tabooed and stigmatized, that these hardy empire builders made their way, refusing to be dismayed by discouraging reports and prospects, or lured from their purpose by tempting tales told them of



BEFORE THE "OVERLAND LIMITED."

a fair and fertile land farther on; a land of flowers, the future land of gold, the green and grassy slopes of the Pacific.

There was "method" in this "madness," if madness it be deemed. To that heaven-favored region, that modern



THE ARRIVAL OF THE "OVERLAND MAIL."

the sun-buried, rock-girt wilderness—a land coveted by none, contemned by all, a natural citadel, "a fortress formed to freedom's hand." "Here," said Brigham Young,—"here we will build a City and rear a Temple to our God." Later, to those of his people, who, after the discovery of gold in California, would fain have rushed



BRIGHAM YOUNG IN 1876.

thither, or prematurely plunged into mining in these parts, he sagely said: "We cannot eat gold and silver; we need bread and clothing first; neither do we want to bring here



IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR SALT LAKE.

a roving, reckless frontier population to drive us again from our hard-earned homes. Let mining go for the present, until we are strong enough to take care of ourselves, and meantime engage in farming, stock raising, manufacturing, and other healthful pursuits that lie at the basis of every state's prosperity." Such was the substance of his teachings upon that point. The wisdom of the advice, the soundness of the policy then inaugurated, and practiced by most of the people under his direction, is shown in the present prosperity and splendid prospects of the state they founded, as compared with other commonwealths where mining from the first was the main and almost exclusive occupation.

The pioneer vanguard of the migrating people, which left the Iowa frontier early in April, and entered the Valley of the Inland Sea late in July, 1847, comprised one hundred and forty-three men, three women and two children. They were thoroughly organized, though none too well supplied with wagons, ox-teams, saddle horses, fire-arms, plows, seed grain, provisions and the usual camp equipment. Originally twelve times twelve men were chosen, but one of them fell sick and returned after the journey began. The starting point was "Winter Quarters," a temporary prairie settlement founded by the Latter Day Saints after their arrival upon the Missouri River, and from which place in the summer of 1846, had gone forth, at the call of their country, the Mormon Battalion, five hundred strong to assist in the war against Mexico. It was the call for that battalion, and its departure by way of Santa Fe for Southern California, that postponed the proposed journey of the Pioneers until the following spring. Taking a new route up the north bank of the Platte—a route now covered by much of the road-bed of the Union Pacific railway—the Pioneers, by way of South Pass, Green River and the Wasatch range, emerged upon the desolate shores and sand plains where have since sprung up hundreds of cities, towns and villages, virtually their gift to civilization. The official date of their arrival upon the site of the pioneer and parent city was Saturday, July 24th; though a few straggled in two or three days earlier and partly explored "The Valley." Along with the Pioneers came a small company of Mormon emigrants from Mississippi, who had joined them at

Fort Laramie; and a few days later they were followed by some disabled detachments of the Mormon Battalion, who had passed the previous winter at Pueblo. These were the men and women who struck the first blows in the conquest and colonization of "The Great American Desert;" though equal credit, so far as toils and hardships are concerned, belongs to the emigrant companies that arrived from Winter Quarters in the ensuing autumn and during the early succeeding years.

Utah, when the Pioneers came, was "Eastern California," and California a province of Mexico, with which the United States was at war. Unfurling to the breeze the Stars and Stripes, these Mormon colonizers, as American citizens, took possession of the country, and after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which, in February, 1848, the land was ceded to our nation, they organized, pending congressional action upon

their petition for a state government, the provisional government of "Deseret"—a name taken from the Book of Mormon and signifying "honey bee." It was in March, 1849, that the first civil government in the Rocky Mountains was thus established. Meantime the surrounding region was explored and colonized, settlements being formed wherever water was found and means of subsistence available. The savage tribes were subdued or placated, arid lands reclaimed by irrigation, forts and cities built, schools and factories founded, and the whole land made to hum with the whirring wheels of industry.

As an illustration of how Utah was settled, how our inland empire was founded, Salt Lake City may be taken as an example. Here the earliest settlers lived in a fort of logs and earthwork, reared on what is now called Pio-



DEVIL'S SLIDE—WEBER CANYON.



PULPIT ROCK—WEBER CANYON.

neer Square, and designed as a protection against wild beasts and hostile Indians. The walls of this fort were composed of small one-story adobe houses, built in the form of a square, the roofs of brush and dirt slanting outward and the main entrance guarded by heavy gates kept carefully closed at night. The outer windows of the houses were the port-holes of the fortification. In this primitive structure, huddled together in a semi-miserable state, poorly protected from the weather and preyed upon by native vermin, our "oldest inhabitants," numbering some seventeen hundred souls, passed their first winter in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. A city had been laid out in the previous August, but not until the next spring did the settlers begin moving upon the city lots, taking with them in many instances the primitive huts constructed by them as portions of the "Old Fort." There was no land-grabbing in those days, and no monopoly of the mountain streams, almost the sole water supply. Outside the city the land was divided into five and ten-acre fields, one of which, with a city lot of one and a quarter acres—part of the ten-acre blocks into which the town was divided—with sufficient water to irrigate his ground, was allotted to each head of a family. All were encouraged to till the soil, not only in cultivating farms, but in planting orchards, shade trees, flowers and shrubbery. The result was that Salt Lake City and her offspring settlements soon presented the appearance of a veritable Eden in the desert.

There were seasons of drouth and years of famine; there were cricket plagues and grasshopper visitations, when short rations were the rule and starvation the prospect, with wild roots and cooked raw-hides as articles of diet more common than breadstuffs; but at such times the communal character of the people, with their "share and share alike" principles and practice, saved them from the extremes of suffering. There were also wars with the Indians, who killed many of the colonizers, but were punished in return as often as necessary, and taught that no harm, but only good, was intended by their white neighbors. It was not long before the "feed-and-not-fight-them" policy pursued by the Mormon leaders bore legitimate fruit, and the once war-like red man became friendly and peaceable.

Utah's earliest merchants were from the East and were non-Mormons. They reaped immense profits from their merchandise, brought in long wagon trains from St. Louis and other Eastern cities, but the settlers gladly gave them what they asked for dry goods, groceries, clothing, farming implements and whatever else was most needed in this new country. Very soon, however, Mormon merchants began competing with the outsiders. Most of the trading was done by exchange. Money was exceedingly scarce, and at first the products of the earth, with manufactured articles and bags of California gold dust, were the common currency. To partly obviate this inconvenience, a mint was established and gold pieces of various denominations coined. These coins, however, were only for temporary use, and were soon called in and disposed of as bullion to the United States mints.

As soon as practicable was organized the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, to aid the poor among scattered Mormon converts to "gather to Zion"; in other words, to emigrate to the Rocky Mountains. The Mormon Church, with its leading men, who established and conducted this enterprise, were the main contributors to the fund, which sent annually to the frontier five hundred wagons to bring immigration across the plains. Persons aided by the fund in various nations, with means advanced for their transportation to Utah, were expected to reimburse it as soon as able, in order that the fund might be "perpetual." Many so helped owe to this system their deliverance from poverty or dependence in distant lands and their subsequent



IN BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON.

rise to comfort and affluence in the New World. This Emigrating Company was instituted in the fall of 1849, and simultaneously with its inception went forth the first missionaries from the Rocky Mountains, bound for Great Britain, Scandinavia, France, Italy, California and the Pacific Islands.

The proselytes who reinforced the Pioneers and earliest settlers, and helped in the establishment of the inland empire, were of the bone and sinew, genius and talent of nearly all countries—farmers, laborers, tradesmen, mechanics, manufacturers, business men, with a liberal sprinkling of artists, musicians, writers and other professional people, representing the average run of American society and what are known in Europe as the middle and working classes. "In their degree the pick and flower of England," was the comment passed upon a typical ship-

plies, being necessary for the remainder of the journey. The toilsome trip at an end, they would here be met by kindred and friends who had preceded them, or by church agents appointed for the purpose, and be furnished with employment at Salt Lake City and the surrounding settlements, or sent to colonize and build up new sections. Most of the newcomers, pre-empting and improving land and practicing wherever possible their trades and professions, would soon acquire homes of their own and lay the foundations for future prosperity.

The founding of Utah blazed the way for the westward march of civilization. In California and Oregon, her only original competitors, there was no such community of interests, no such organized effort, no such systematic plan of colonization and state-building, as were witnessed here from the beginning. While California was digging



LOGAN CANYON.

SCENIC POINTS IN NORTHERN UTAH.
FAR ABOVE THE RIVER.

BEAR RIVER CANYON.

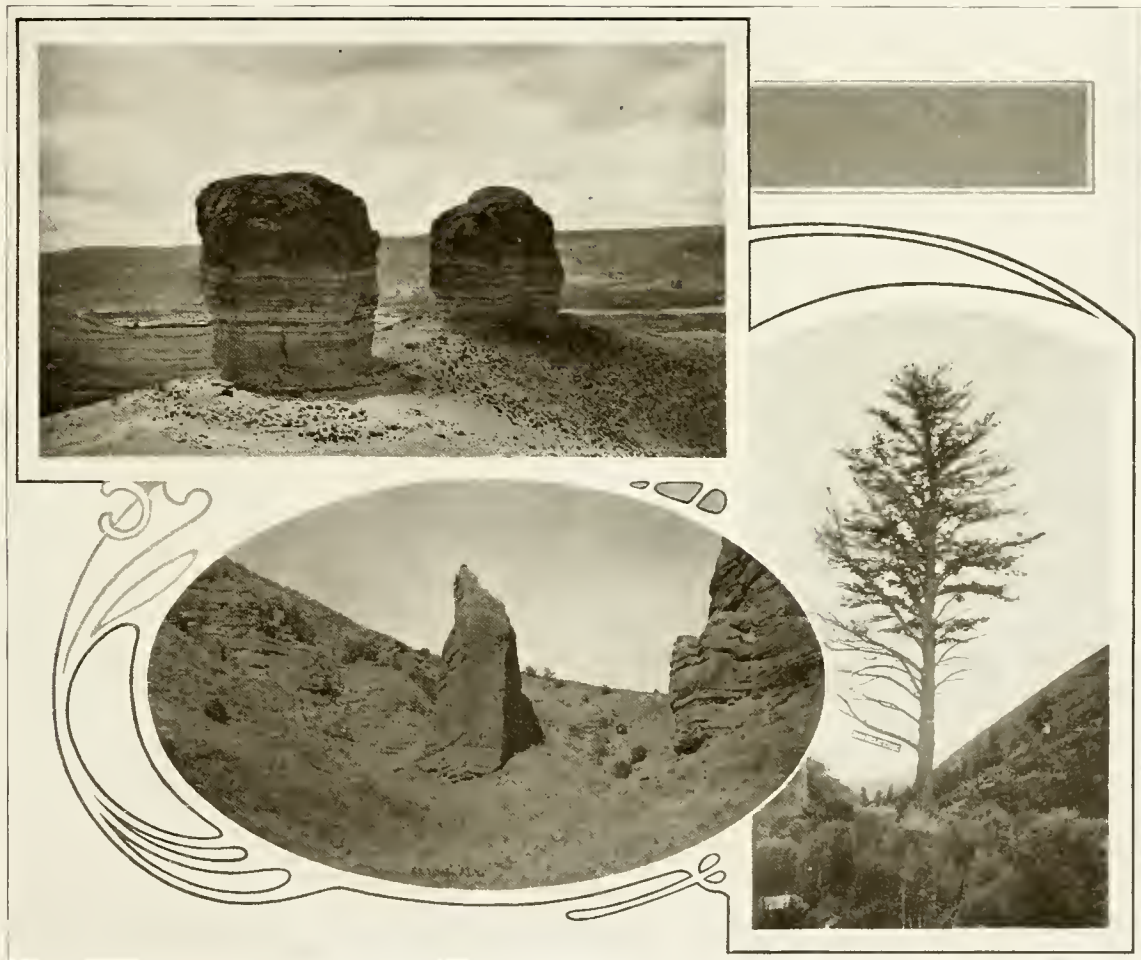
load of Mormon emigrants, by the afterwards famous Charles Dickens, then a reporter on a London newspaper. The emigrational arrangements in the British Mission were so perfect as to call forth in 1854 the commendation of a select committee of the House of Commons, who, after investigation, pronounced the Mormon emigrant ship "a family under strong and accepted discipline, with every provision for comfort, decorum and internal peace." Crossing the sea, generally in large companies, in charge of capable and reputable Elders of the Church, the emigrants would travel, until railroad facilities were extended, mostly if not entirely by team to the frontier, where the wagons of the Emigrating Company awaited them. They would then be reorganized for the passage of the plains; an ox-team and a wagon or a handcart, with three months' sup-

gold, Utah was developing her agricultural resources; while on the fertile slopes of the Pacific the husbandman was reaping with little or no toil harvests sown and watered by nature, the settler of Deseret was breaking his plow-share in the hard, sun-baked soil, turning the mountain torrent from its channel to soften and make arable the rocky ground, and when not guarding himself and his loved ones from marauding and merciless savages was disputing possession of his scanty crops with crickets, grasshoppers and other voracious pests with which the region swarmed. The Mormon peace policy in relation to the Indians subverted in various ways the cause of western development. During the period of the gold excitement Salt Lake Valley was a "half-way house" between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, and here the tired gold-seeker

halted for rest and to obtain supplies to enable him to reach his journey's end. The same may be said of subsequent emigration. The establishment of this commonwealth greatly facilitated the settlement of other states and territories now clustering round her. She was the keystone to the arch of western empire. Moreover, it was Mormon picks and shovels—wielded by some of the returning Battalion boys—that dug up at Sutter's Mills in January, 1848, the first gold of California. It was a Mormon colony from New York by way of Cape Horn that gave to the Golden State her second pioneer newspaper. This was in 1846, four years before the *Deseret News*, the pioneer journal of these parts, was established at Salt Lake City.

Sierra Nevadas, with a small strip of the California seacoast, including the town of San Diego.

Deseret's prayer for statehood was denied, and the territory of Utah, with greatly diminished boundaries, was organized by Congress in September, 1850; California, at the same time, being admitted into the Union as a state. Brigham Young became Governor of Utah by appointment of President Millard Fillmore, after whom the grateful people named the county of Millard and city of Fillmore, the first capital of the territory. Governor Young served two terms of four years each, his reappointment being due to the solicitation of both Mormons and Gentiles. He was succeeded by Hon. Alfred Cumming, a native of Georgia, Utah's first non-Mormon executive. Up to the



TWIN ROCKS.

POINTS ON THE "MORMON" PIONEER TRAIL OF 1847.

1000 MILE TREE.

SENTINEL ROCK.

Utah's political history had begun the year previous with the organization of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret. Under this regime Brigham Young was elected Governor, and the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney General, Marshal, Assessor and Collector, and Surveyor of Highways, were simultaneously created and filled. Minor magistrates were also elected and the militia organized. The first counties created were those of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Sanpete, Juab and Tooele. The territory comprised within the limits of the proposed state extended from what was then Oregon on the north to Mexico on the south, and westward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the

present time our commonwealth has had fifteen governors, all but two non-Mormons, and all but one appointed by the President of the United States. The exception is the present governor, Hon. Heber M. Wells, a Mormon and a native of Salt Lake City.

Just prior to Governor Cumming's installation occurred the exciting but bloodless conflict commonly known as the "Echo Canyon War;" officially styled the Utah Expedition; the sending of a United States army to Utah to put down an alleged Mormon uprising. The leader of this army was General Albert Sidney Johnston, who afterwards fell at Shiloh. Knowing that the national authorities had been misled by false reports, Governor Young took imme-

diate steps to acquaint them with the true state of affairs, and meanwhile, in order to prevent a possible repetition of the anti-Mormon atrocities of Missouri and Illinois, he exercised his official power for their protection. Placing Utah under martial law, he forbade Johnston's army to enter the territory, and called out the militia to resist the

Valley, the settlers were materially benefitted by the lucrative trade carried on with the garrison until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the post was abandoned.

It was the general opinion throughout the country that the opening of the great conflict between the North and the South would find Utah arrayed on the side of secession,



UTE INDIANS "AT HOME."

impending invasion. A heavy force of armed mountaineers, under General Daniel H. Wells, the father of our present governor, forthwith proceeded to barricade Echo Canon and otherwise impede the advance of the invading host. The result was what Governor Young anticipated. Johnston's troops went into winter quarters east of the

and in arms against the Federal Government, but the expectation was not realized. At the very threshold of the strife, with the tide of victory running in favor of the Confederacy



DANCING UTE.

Wasatch mountains, spring brought peace commissioners from Washington, and the affair happily ended without bloodshed. Though the morale of the territory was not improved by the hordes of camp followers that came in the wake of the army, which founded Camp Floyd in Cedar



A NAVAJO—HIS HOME AND FAMILY.

there flashed eastward over the wires of the Overland Telegraph Line, completed to Salt Lake City in October, 1861, this message, signed by Brigham Young: "Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our

once happy country." Simultaneously the Mormon leader—no longer Governor of Utah, but still the real power in the land—offered to President Lincoln the services of a picked body of men to protect the government mail route on the plains; an offer that was graciously accepted. Early in 1862 the Territory applied again for admission into the Union.



UTE WARRIOR "FIGHTING BEAR."

But the prevailing prejudice was too dense to be at once dispelled; hence, notwithstanding these evidences of loyalty, the sending of Colonel Patrick Edward Connor, at the head of the California and Nevada Volunteers to Salt Lake City in October of that year "to watch Brigham Young and the Mormons" during this period of national peril. Aside from this superfluous task—as disagreeable to the soldiers as it was annoying

of Northern Utah and Southern Idaho. Colonel Connor, moreover, was the first to open the Utah mines, though they were not developed until several years later, owing to the absence of railroad facilities.

It was twenty-two years after the settlement of Salt Lake Valley when the shriek of the locomotive broke the stillness of the mountain solitudes and brought Utah face



AN INOIAN BRIDE.

to face with all the problems of modern civilization. A new era then dawned upon Deseret. Her days of isolation were ended. Population increased, commerce expanded, and a thousand and one improvements were planned and exploited. Telegraphs and railroads threw a network of steel and electricity over a region formerly traversed by the slow-going ox team and lumbering stage coach. The mines were developed, property of all kinds increased in



PAPOOSE.

to the citizens—the troops made themselves useful in founding Fort Douglas and in exterminating a band of hostile Indians who had long been a terror to the settlers



NAVAJO GIRLS.

value, and industry on every hand felt the thrill of an electric reawakening. Tourists from East and West began flocking to the Mormon country to see for themselves "the



"MRS. CAUDLE'S" ROCK.

peculiar people" and their institutions, trusting no more to the wild tales told by sensational traducers. Brigham Young, who had predicted the transcontinental railroad

great newspapers—the former Independent, the latter anti-Mormon in tone—came into existence as successors to earlier rivals of the *Deseret News*; and non-Mormon churches, of which there had been a few in Utah almost from the beginning, were multiplied. In the midst of these changes Brigham Young, the chief founder of the commonwealth, died at Salt Lake City August 29, 1877.

Marvelous as were the mutations preceding that event, quite as wonderful are some of the changes that have followed. The steady inflow of capital and population, the continued discovery and development of valuable mines, the extension of railroads, and multiplication of schools, factories and business enterprises, with the introduction of all modern improvements, were to have been expected in view of what had already taken place; but the peculiar turn taken in political affairs, due to a remarkable change of attitude on the part of "the dominant church," was most surprising.

As early as 1862 Congress had legislated upon the subject of "polygamy," the patriarchal marriage system of the Latter-Day Saints, practiced by Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and other leaders at Nauvoo, but never publicly promulgated by the Church until 1852. Not more than two



MT. NEBO IN JUAB COUNTY—ELEVATION 11,992 FEET.

and marked out its path while crossing the plains and mountains in 1847, now when it was extending across Utah became a contractor, helping to build the Union Pacific grade through Echo and Weber canyons. He had previously established the *Deseret Telegraph* line, constructed entirely by Mormon capital and labor under his direction. The Utah Central and the Utah Southern, the pioneer local railroads, now incorporated in the Oregon Short line, were built by him and other Mormon capitalists, and of the first-named road he was for many years the president. He and his associates also organized at this period Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, to consolidate Mormon commercial interests and enable them to meet successfully the competition surging in from outside sources.

With the increase of the Gentile population came the formation of rival political parties, the first that Utah had known; and between the pro-Mormon People's party and the anti-Mormon Liberal party a long and bitter fight was waged. The *Salt Lake Herald* and *Salt Lake Tribune*, both



PLUM PUDDING ROCKS—WEBER CANYON.

per cent. of the Mormon people ever practiced the plural-wife principle, though generally they believed it to be divine. The anti-polygamy act was not enforced, it being regarded as unconstitutional, even by many non-Mormons, who recognized the sincerity of their opponents in the practice of what was to them a religious principle. A decision affirming the law's constitutionality was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1879, and in March, 1882, and in March, 1887, Congress supplemented it with the Edmunds law and the Edmunds-Tucker law, under which a rigorous anti-polygamy crusade was carried on in Utah, Idaho and Arizona. Upon the sufferings inflicted during that time of trouble no citizen now loves to dwell. Polygamists and their families were hunted by deputy-marshals and other minions of the law with all the assiduity of sleuth-hounds. The three territories were raked as with a sharp-toothed harrow, and men and women agonized to an extent almost unbearable. One Utah citizen of repute was shot and killed

Taylor, who had succeeded President Young at the head of the Church, died in exile, July 25, 1887.

The administration of his successor, President Wilford Woodruff, was signalized in September, 1890, by the is-



CASTLE GATE—PRICE CANYON.

by an over-zealous deputy, and delicate women, fleeing from arrest, often in the night time, died from terror, exposure or exhaustion, or suffered injuries from which they never recovered. The exchequer of the federal courts was swollen to repletion with fines collected in polygamous cases, and the penitentiaries were crowded with convicts for conscience' sake; most of them punished, not for marrying plural wives, but for living with wives married prior to the enactment of the law un-



der which they were prosecuted. Thousands of reputable citizens—including nearly all the Mormon leaders—were driven into exile, and their settlements in Mexico and Canada were greatly strengthened by emigrations from Utah and Arizona during this period. President John



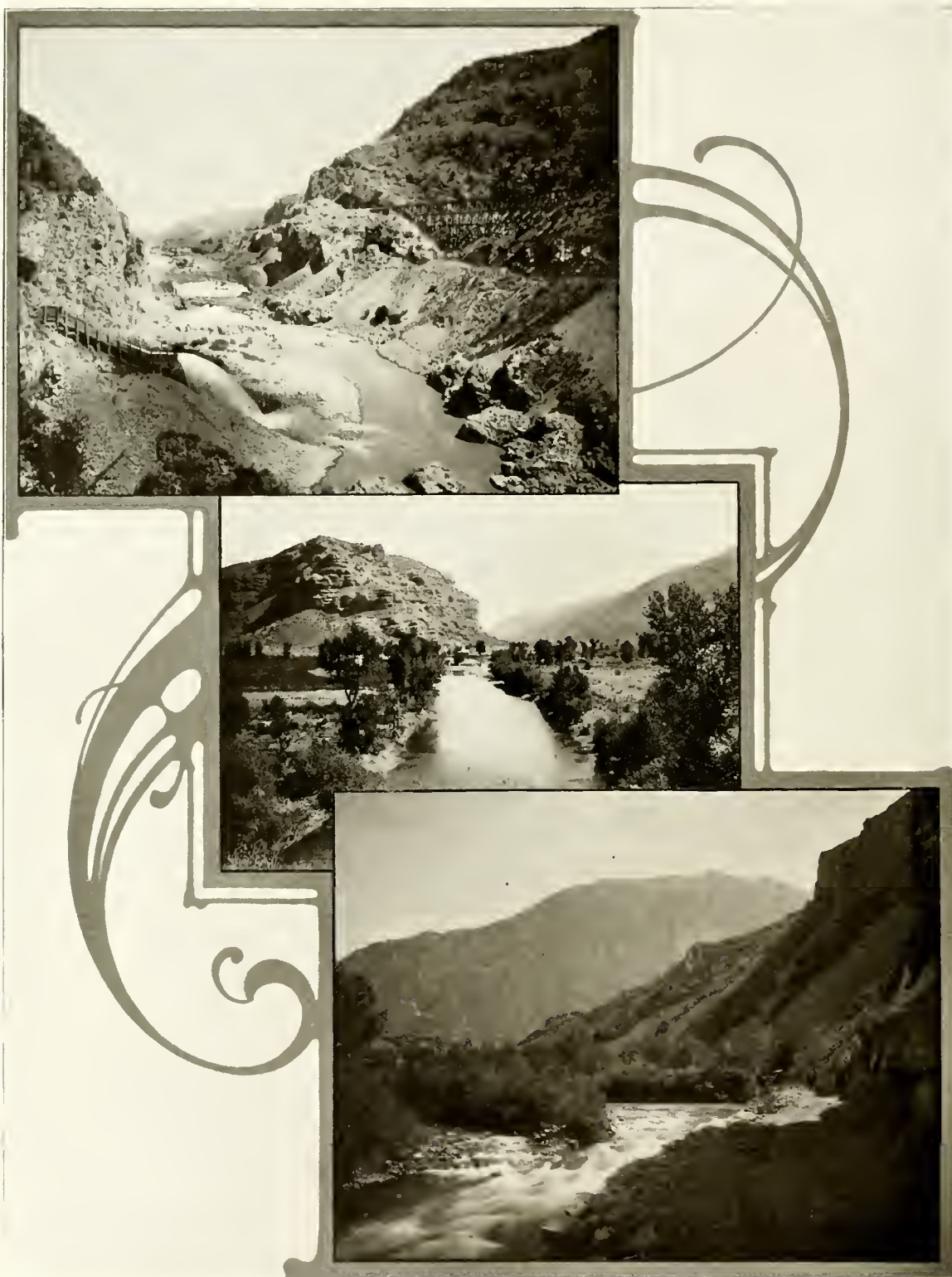
CRYSTAL GLEN—OGDEN CANYON.

suance of the famous manifesto, discontinuing the practice of plural marriage. An era of good feeling ensued. Mormons and Gentiles affiliated socially and politically and were friendly as never before. Local political lines were obliterated, the old parties disbanded, and the citizens, regardless of past prejudices and associations, divided on national party lines, mostly as Democrats and Republicans. Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, in successive proclamations, pardoned all polygamists, and the Mormon Church



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS—PROVO CANYON.

property, amounting to nearly a million dollars, confiscated by the government during the progress of the crusade, was restored by act of Congress to its rightful owner. Utah, a territory since September 9, 1850, was on January 4, 1896, admitted into the Union as a State.



WILD BITS OF MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

BEAR RIVER CANYON.

THE MOUTH OF ECHO CANYON.

OGDEN CANYON.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

THE PRESENT head of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, is a nephew and name-sake of Joseph Smith, the famous founder of that organization, and a son of Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Church who fell with his brother the Prophet, pierced by the bullets of assassins in Carthage jail. The subject of this story was then between five and six years of age. He was born at Far West, Missouri, November 13, 1838, in the midst of the mob troubles that culminated in the expulsion of the Mormon community from that State. His birth occurred just eleven days after his mother had sustained



PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

a most painful parting from her husband, who, with other Mormon leaders, at the surrender of their city, had been betrayed into the hands of their enemies, by whom they were court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. Through the humane heroism of one of the Missourian officers, (General Doniphan), who denounced the proposed deed as cold-blooded murder, and threatened to withdraw his troops from the scene, the sanguinary edict was rescinded; but Hyrum Smith was still a prisoner, in the shadow of death, when his infant son Joseph F. came into the world.

And what a world, could those innocent eyes have surveyed it at that moment! A father in prison for his religion's sake; the mother prostrate in her humble cabin home; on every side the glitter of hostile swords and bayonets, and far around the smoking, smouldering ruins of ravaged fields and homesteads. Some of the mobbing plunderers, while sacking the defenseless city, rudely thrust themselves into the sick woman's presence, and in their reckless search for articles of value, pulled a bed to pieces, tossing the mattress upon another bed where

the babe lay sleeping. He was almost smothered when, black in the face, he was rescued from his perilous position. What wonder if some of the iron of those times entered into the soul of that child, nursing from the breast a wholesome hatred of mobs and tyranny that never has been and never will be quenched!

In the exodus of the persecuted people from Missouri, Joseph was taken by his mother, Mary Fielding Smith, first to Quincy, Illinois, where the husband and father, escaping from captivity, rejoined them, and afterwards to Commerce, Hancock County, in that State, where the Saints built their beautiful city of Nauvoo. There his early boyhood was passed, and there he received his first schooling. He well remembers his father, his uncle Joseph, and the last time he looked upon them alive, at his mother's home, just before they set out for Carthage to surrender themselves into the power of those who had decreed their destruction. He recalls, too, very vividly, the funeral of the murdered twain, and the agony of his Aunt Emma, who swooned at beholding the bullet-pierced body of her husband. His mother's sorrow, though deep, was not so demonstrative.

From their camp on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, in September, 1846, the widow Smith and her family witnessed the bombardment and defense of Nauvoo, where a remnant of the Saints, after the beginning of the exodus from Illinois, were besieged by an overwhelming mob force, and after surrendering, were summarily expelled from the city. At their camp the Smith family remained just long enough to secure an outfit for the Westward journey. The mother was not only brave and heroic; she was a smart business woman, and soon had matters arranged. Herself driving one of the teams, her little son riding a pony and bringing up the loose stock belonging to the family and a few friends traveling with them, they proceeded on to the Missouri River, where they remained until the spring of 1848, and then migrated to Salt Lake Valley, arriving here in September.

The family settled upon Mill Creek, a few miles south of Salt Lake City, where they built a log cabin and went to farming. There the widow resided until her death in 1852, and there Joseph lived with his brother and his sisters until 1854, when he went upon his first mission as an Elder of the Church. His life in Utah up to this time had been that of the average Mormon boy; when not at school, tilling the soil, tending stock, hauling wood from the canyons and participating in all the toils and hardships incident to pioneering the Western wilderness. The mission mentioned was to the Sandwich Islands. He was gone nearly four years. Upon returning he took part in the Echo Canyon war episode, and soon after held his first civic office, that of sergeant-at-arms in the Territorial Legislature.

In May, 1859, he married, and during the succeeding summer fenced and farmed land west of the Jordan. From the spring of 1860 until the fall of 1863 he was in Europe, and part of the time was pastor over the Sheffield District of the British Mission. He likewise visited Scandinavia. Returning across the Atlantic he narrowly escaped shipwreck from fogs and icebergs, but landed safe, and in due time reached home. His next mission was his second one to the Hawaiian Islands, whither he went in 1864 with Apostles Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow and others, to put down an imposture that was preying upon the credulity of the native Saints, to set in order Church

affairs and preach the Gospel. After the Apostles left, he had charge of the Hawaiian Mission. Home again in 1865, he entered the employ of the Church as an assistant to its historian, Apostle George A. Smith, his kinsman.

Ordained to the Apostleship by President Brigham Young in July, 1866, Joseph F. Smith became a member of the Apostolic Council in October of the year following. In 1871 and 1875 he was presiding over the Church in Europe. He was then given charge of the Davis Stake of Zion, until the spring of 1877, when he was again sent to Liverpool to preside. From this mission he was summoned home in September of that year, owing to the death of President Young. A year later he accompanied Apostle Orson Pratt to the States, and wrote for publication the incidents of their journey through scenes of early Mormon history.

When the First Presidency, dissolved by the death of President Young, was again organized in October, 1880, Joseph F. Smith was chosen second counsellor to President John Taylor, which position he held until the death of the latter in July, 1887, when he resumed his former place in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. In April, 1889, he was chosen second counsellor to President Wilford Woodruff, and acted in that capacity until the latter's death in September, 1898. Eleven days later he became second counsellor to President Lorenzo Snow, officiating as such until October, 1901, when he succeeded President George Q. Cannon, deceased, as first counsellor; Apostle Rudger Clawson being chosen the second. Four days later occurred the death of President Snow, and on the 17th of that month President Smith succeeded him as the head of the Church, selecting Bishop John R. Winder and Apostle Anthon H. Lund as his counsellors.

During the anti-polygamy crusade, President Smith, in common with most of the Church leaders, spent much of his time in exile, owing to the extreme bitterness that prevailed. From October, 1884, to September, 1891, he was not seen publicly in Utah, and was absent for a long period in the Sandwich Islands. After the death of President Taylor, whom he attended in exile during his last moments, he visited the East and did much to prepare the way for the changed conditions that have obtained in Utah since the issuance of the manifesto suspending the practice of polygamy. President Smith, who has several families, was one of those who received amnesty from President Harrison, September 10, 1891, the date of his deliverance from "the underground."

His civic record comprises the offices of Territorial legislator, city councillor and university regent, in all of

which he served repeatedly. As a member of the municipal government he was the main mover in securing from heirs of the late President Young Liberty Park and Pioneer Square for Salt Lake City. He was a house member of the Legislature from 1865 to 1874—seven consecutive terms—and in 1882 was a member of the Legislative Council, presiding over it at the latter session. He was also president of the Constitutional Convention held the same year.

In business President Smith is regarded as a safe and careful financier. He has been prominent for many years as a promoter of mercantile and industrial enterprises. He assisted to organize Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of which he is now the head, and has been one of its directors almost from the beginning. He is also president of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, and of the State Bank of Utah, both of which he helped to organize. He was one of the originators of the Utah Sugar Company, over which he presides. He is president of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company, president of the Utah Light and Power Company, and a director in several other concerns. In the auxiliary organizations of the Church he is at the head of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Deseret Sunday School Union, the General Church Board of Education, and is editorially connected with the "Improvement Era" and the "Juvenile Instructor." As trustee-in-trust, he likewise controls the Deseret Evening News, the official organ of the Church. Among his numerous responsibilities is the presidency of the Salt Lake Temple.

In person tall and commanding, President Smith is of powerful physique, and like his Prophet uncle, a natural athlete. Intensely earnest, sensitive and high-spirited, a foe to everything in the form of oppression, his strongest traits of character are courage and integrity. He fears no man, and would die before betraying a friend or sacrificing his religious principles. He is a model husband and father, and his love for family and kindred is proverbial. Hospitable and sociable, he is fond of fun in due season, but never allows it to interfere with his duties. He is a good writer and a wonderfully impressive speaker. The latter is his forte. Deliberate and slow of utterance until aroused, his words then come with torrent-like impetuosity, as the roar of the cataract and thunder-peal. Chaste in his life, upright in his dealings, both for his revered ancestry and his own innate worth, aside from his exalted position, he possesses, as few men have possessed, the love and confidence of his people.

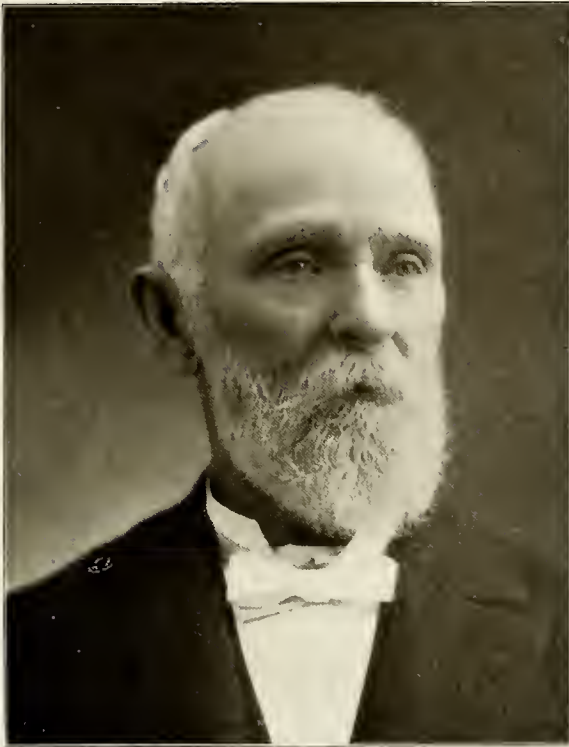
JOHN R. WINDER.

DISTINCTIVELY a business man, one of the First Council of the Mormon Church, formerly Bishop, now President, John R. Winder is by birth an Englishman, but has passed most of his long and useful life in Utah and as a resident of Salt Lake City. His parents, Richard and Sophia Winder, were members of the Church of England, and were residing at Biddenden, in the County of Kent, when their distinguished son was born, December 11, 1821. He was baptized, according to the rites of the Established Church, as an infant, and at fourteen years of age was confirmed a member of the same under the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He received but a limited education, as he had to depend early in life upon his own exertions.

A leather and shoe man by vocation, at the age of twenty he secured a situation in London, at a fashionable West End shoe store. He married on November 24, 1845, and about two years later took up his residence in Liverpool, where he had charge of a large establishment for a boot and shoe merchant named Collinson.

There, in July, 1848, he first heard of Mormonism. The manner in which it was brought to his notice was unique. He picked up, one day in the store, a fragment of a torn-up letter, on which were the words, "Latter-Day Saints." Wondering what they meant, for he had never seen or heard the name before, he asked one of the clerks, and was told that there was a Church in America of that name; that they were also called "Mormons," that they had a

Prophet named Joseph Smith, and that a branch of the Church held regular meetings in the Music Hall, Bold Street, Liverpool. Curiosity impelled him to attend one of these meetings, where he heard Elder Orson Spencer discourse upon the first principles of the Gospel. He investigated the Mormon doctrines, became convinced of their truth, and was baptized a Latter-Day Saint September 20, 1848. A few weeks later his wife followed him into the Church. They were associated with the Liverpool branch until February, 1853, when they left their native land and sailed for America, their destination being Salt Lake City.



JOHN R. WINDER.

When about ten days out from Liverpool Mr. Winder was taken down with smallpox, having caught it from a child in the next apartment of the ship. He was the first to discover the presence of the disease on board. Soon four others were seized with it. The sick were all quarantined in a little house built on deck. Mrs. Winder was thus left with three children, two of them twin babes, to care for, without the assistance of her husband; which was no small task on shipboard. Only one out of the five cases proved fatal, though Mr. Winder, as he lay sick, heard the sailors, who had just cast the dead body into the sea, speculating upon and even predicting his early demise. His own prophetic soul, however, told him that he would recover and arrive safe "in Zion." Having regained his health, he proceeded by way of New Orleans and St. Louis to Keokuk, Iowa, where he joined a company of Latter-Day Saints bound for Utah. With them he and his family crossed the plains, arriving at Salt Lake City October 10, 1853.

He soon resumed business in the leather line, first with Samuel Mulliner and afterwards with William Jennings, conducting tanneries and manufacturing harness, saddles, hoots and shoes. Subsequently, while having as his partners President Brigham Young and Feramor Little he built a tannery on Parley's Canyon Creek. About that time he purchased his present home, Poplar Farm, in the

southern suburbs of Salt Lake, and began farming and stock raising. In these pursuits he has always taken great delight.

At an early day Mr. Winder became prominent as a military man, joining the Nauvoo Legion in 1855. He was a Captain of Lancers during the Echo Canyon campaign, and after Johnston's army went into winter quarters at Fort Bridger, when the militia mostly returned to their homes, he was left with fifty men to guard the approaches to Salt Lake Valley and sound the alarm of any new movement on the part of the government troops. He was relieved of vidette duty about Christmas time, but was soon again in the saddle, raising eighty-five mounted men in March, 1858, to assist in an Indian expedition through Tooele Valley. Returning thence, he was again given charge of the defenses in Echo Canyon, and remained there until peace was declared. During the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 Captain Winder was engaged in the Black Hawk Indian War in Sanpete County, part of the time as aid to General Daniel H. Wells. In 1868 he collected and made up the accounts of the expenses of that war, amounting to eleven hundred thousand dollars, which claim was submitted to Congress, but has never yet been paid. In the militia he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

For fourteen consecutive years, beginning with 1870, Mr. Winder was assessor and collector of Salt Lake City, and while holding that position he served three terms in the City Council, from 1872 to 1878. In 1884 he resigned as assessor and collector and was appointed water-master, holding that office until April, 1887, when he retired to enter upon his labors as second counsellor to the Presiding Bishop of the Church, William B. Preston.

In April, 1892, Bishop Winder was given special charge of the work of completing the Salt Lake Temple, for dedication a year later. This great work he pushed through with his usual energy and dispatch, thus enabling the General Authorities to dedicate the splendid edifice on the fortieth anniversary of its commencement. He was a liberal donor to the fund which met the heavy expenses entailed, and at the opening of the Temple was made first assistant to President Lorenzo Snow, who was given charge of it. He still occupies the same position under President Joseph F. Smith. Prior to his later appointments in the Church, Mr. Winder held successively the offices of Seventy, High Priest, Bishop's Counsellor and High Councilor of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

In addition to these responsibilities have rested upon him such trusts as United States gauger in the Internal Revenue Department, the presidency for many years of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and under the old political regime the chairmanship for a long period of the Territorial and County Central Committees of the People's Party. He was also a member of one of the early Constitutional Conventions. He was a director of the Utah Iron Manufacturing Company, and is now a director of the Utah and Ogden Sugar Companies. of Z. C. M. I., the Deseret National Bank, the Deseret Savings Bank, and Zion Savings Bank and Trust Company. He is president of the Deseret Investment Company and vice-president of the Union Light and Power Company.

Since the 17th of October, 1901, John R. Winder has been one of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, having been chosen on that date first counsellor to President Joseph F. Smith. At the advanced age of eighty-one years he is still in good health, active in the performance of his many duties, and seems to enjoy life as much as in the days of his youth and prime.

ANTHON H. LUND.

THE present Historian of the Mormon Church, who is also one of its First Presidency, is a native of Aalborg, Denmark, where he was born May 15, 1844. He was less than four years old when he lost his mother, who died while his father was serving his country in the war between Denmark and Slesvig-Holstein. Anthon's grandmother, a woman of strong character and sterling qualities, took his mother's place. After returning from the war in 1851, his father moved from Aalborg and desired to take his son with him, but the boy pleaded to be left with his grandmother. At the age of four he had been put to school. Naturally intellectual and quick to learn, he made rapid progress. Reading became his favorite pastime.



ANTHON H. LUND.

At seven he was sent to the city schools, where he gained the first place at twelve.

Some five years before, one of his uncles had joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and later his grandmother became a member of the same body. This brought the boy into contact with "the Mormons." Young as he was, he carefully read all their works, was convinced of the truth of their doctrines, and when twelve years of age was baptized into the Church. At thirteen he was called to labor in the Aalborg Conference, his duties being to teach English to the emigrating Saints, to distribute tracts and assist the Elders in holding meetings. At sixteen he was appointed to preside over the Aalborg branch, at that time one of the largest in Scandinavia; also to act as Traveling Elder in five other branches. In these positions he not only gained the love of the Saints, but was made a welcome guest at the homes of many outsiders.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Lund, with his grandmother, emigrated to Utah, leaving Aalborg April 6, 1862, and sailing from Hamburg on the ship "Benjamin Franklin." May 28 was the date of landing at New York, and September

23 the date of arrival at Salt Lake City. Anthon now parted from his grandmother, who joined her son at Cedar City, he himself preferring Sanpete as a place of residence, as he had many friends there. At Fairview he worked at farm labor for three months, and then moved to Mount Pleasant, where he engaged in various pursuits. He was not idle a day. John Barton of that town having offered him a home in his family if he would be a tutor to his children, the young man accepted the offer and continued to reside with the Bartons until he married. In 1864 he was a teamster to the Missouri River and back, bringing emigrants to Utah; in the winter of 1864-5 he taught school, and the next year clerked in a store.

In the fall of 1865 Anthon H. Lund responded to a call made by President Brigham Young for a certain number of young men to come to Salt Lake City and study telegraphy under the veteran operator John Clowes. Among his fellow students were Moses Thatcher and John Henry Smith. The call in question was issued in anticipation of the establishment of the Deseret Telegraph Line, upon which Mr. Lund in 1866 became a regular operator at Mt. Pleasant. He continued as such for three years. In connection with his telegraph office he conducted a photograph gallery, and in 1868 to his other duties were added those of secretary of the local co-operative institution. He was also elected a member of the first City Council of that place.

The 2nd of May, 1870, was Mr. Lund's wedding day. He married Miss Sarah Ann Peterson, daughter of Bishop Canute Peterson, of Ephraim, to which town he now removed, not without many regrets for the severance of social and business ties at Mount Pleasant. The year after his marriage he went upon a mission to his native land, accompanying his father-in-law, who was sent to preside over the Church in Scandinavia. Mr. Lund was absent about seventeen months, having charge of the Copenhagen office of the European Mission, and would have remained longer but for the serious illness of his wife, which caused him to be summoned home.

After another winter at his favorite occupation of school teaching, he took charge as head clerk of the Ephraim co-operative store. He soon was made its superintendent, and continued to be for ten years, during which period it became one of the best and soundest institutions of its kind. The stock, which was down to 50 cents on the dollar when he took charge, paid the first year 12½ per cent., the second year 15 per cent., and for many years thereafter 25 per cent. in dividends. In 1883 came another mission to Europe, where he succeeded Christian D. Fjelsted as president of the Scandinavian mission. He had previously been a High Councilor and the clerk of Sanpete Stake, also superintendent of the Ephraim Sunday Schools. He remained abroad until November, 1885, and returned home to learn that he had been elected, in view of his early release from his mission, a member of the Territorial Legislature. He served during the session of 1886, and was returned in 1888, when he introduced in the House of Representatives his bills for the establishment of the Reform School and the Agricultural College, both of which became law.

In 1888 he was made Vice-President of the Manti Temple, and at the death of its President, Daniel H. Wells, in March, 1891, was chosen his successor. His call to the Apostleship came in October, 1889. From 1893 to 1896 he presided over the European Mission, and in 1897 visited

the Orient for the purpose of fully organizing the Turkish Mission and looking out a suitable spot for the colonization of native Latter-Day Saints in the Land of Palestine. After due investigation it was decided to abandon the colonizing scheme, or defer its execution, owing to the instability of the Turkish government and the insufficiency of its guarantees. Apostle Lund, during his travels in the Levant, became well acquainted with the country and its conditions, knowledge which has proved of great value to him. He returned home in June, 1898.

The close of the year 1899 brought with it his appointment to the responsible position of Church Historian, to which he succeeded at the death of Franklin D. Richards; also succeeding him as President of the State Genealogical Society. He had previously been acting as Superintendent of Religion Classes, and as one of the original members of the General Church Board of Education; places held by him at the present time. In October, 1901, he was chosen second counsellor to President Joseph F. Smith, by virtue of which appointment he became one of the First Presidency of the Church.

President Lund, though not mainly a business man, is an able man of affairs, as his past successes show. He is a director of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, of the Saltair Beach Company and of various other concerns. His most decided leanings are literary, and had not his education been suspended in childhood by his early call into the ministry, he might have shone as a linguist and a man of letters. As it is he has had editorial experience, first upon three papers simultaneously at Copenhagen, and afterwards upon the "Millennial Star" at Liverpool. As Church Historian he with his assistants is now engaged in the important task of preparing for publication the History of the Church, the first volume of which has already been issued. He is a man of general intelligence, noted for the clearness of his views and the soundness of his judgment; while the purity of his life, the uprightness of his character, with the mildness, magnanimity and sweet charitableness of his disposition, make him beloved wherever known and render him popular with all his associates.

REED SMOOT.

IT WILL not be disputed that the mingling of Caucasian nationalities by intermarriage has a tendency to improve and regenerate, and that the highest type of white man is the composite type, blending in one lineage the best qualities of many. The world-dominating Anglo-Saxon, with his points of physical, mental, moral and spiritual excellence, is a result of race amalgamation—a mixture of Celt, Briton, Saxon, Norman and Dane; the typical American is the joint product of the best and most enlightened peoples on earth; and history is but repeating itself in creating the typical son of Utah, by a union of forces and powers sure to make for the general betterment of mankind.

Reed Smoot is a typical son of Utah, of all States in the Union the one which has done most to fulfill the ancient forecast of gathering her sons from far and her daughters from the ends of the earth. He descends from two great races, both composite in character, both famous for their sterling qualities and the inestimable service they have rendered civilization. His father was of the Anglo-Saxon stock that peopled the eastern shores of North America and founded the mightiest of human governments; while his mother was of a lineage more ancient still, her ancestors being the adventurous Norsemen, the first European discoverers of this continent. Abraham Owen Smoot, a power in the founding of Utah, and a social and financial pillar of the commonwealth as long as he lived, was born in the State of Kentucky; and Anna Kerstina Morrison Smoot was a native of Brekka, Norway. Both were of heroic mould and mettle, and their distinguished son inherits many of their noblest qualities.

In person Mr. Smoot is tall and well proportioned, though his unusual stature makes him appear almost slender in frame. He moves with the rapid, energetic stride characteristic of the rustling business man; and business man he is emphatically. Punctuality itself, always keeping his appointments, he is a stern critic of men who waste other men's time by failing to promptly keep theirs. He possesses a fearless candor, but is prudent, respectful, courteous and considerate. While not destined to shine as an orator or a writer, he expresses himself well both by tongue and pen. His genius is practical and progres-

sive. As a financier and an executive his talents are of the first order.



APOSTLE REED SMOOT.

A native of Salt Lake City, where he was born January 10, 1862—about midway of his father's twelve years period of Mayoralty—he was but ten years old when he removed with his parents to Provo, where his father was also Mayor, and simultaneously President of the Utah Stake of Zion. There he has ever since resided. He supplemented the training received in the ward schools of Salt Lake City, by attendance at the Timpanogas branch of the University of Deseret, an institution succeeded by

the Brigham Young Academy, which owes its existence to three men: Brigham Young, Abraham Owen Smoot and Karl G. Maeser. Reed was one of twenty-nine students with which the Academy, in April, 1876, began its first term. Passing through all the higher branches then taught at the institution, he was at one time the only student in its academic department, from which he was graduated in 1879.

From a boy he had determined to be a financier and a commercial pillar in the community. All his instincts and inclinations were that way, and as soon as he was old enough to form a plan, to mark out a career, that was the end at which he aimed. He inherited from both parents financial tact, business acumen and executive ability, along with that industrious nature and continuity of purpose which are the main secrets of every man's success. Having such an ambition, he studied, while at school, principally along commercial lines, and at intervals, mainly during vacations, worked in the Provo Woolen Mills, of which his father was the founder during the year of Reed's removal to Provo. He worked in every department, thereby obtaining a practical insight into manufacture. Upon entering the mills this lad of fourteen or fifteen formed the characteristic resolve of one day becoming their manager; an ambition realized some years later.

His first position after leaving school was a bumble one in the Provo Co-operative Institution, the first store of its kind established under the impetus of the great co-operative movement projected by President Brigham Young in 1868. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he went to work sacking fruit, sorting potatoes and doing other odd jobs about the place. His father, entering the store one day, said jokingly to the superintendent, R. C. Kirkwood, "I see you have Reed here, but I guess he won't stay with you very long." Reed overheard the remark, and though it was not unkindly meant, it caused the youthful sacker of potatoes to set his teeth doggedly and inwardly determine, "I'll stay here till I am superintendent of this institution." In less than eighteen months the prediction was fulfilled. In September, 1880, he became superintendent of the "Provo Co-op," and remained such until April, 1884, when he was made manager of the Provo Woolen Mills, thus realizing his previous resolve. Between these appointments two calls came to the mission field, but both were rescinded by the Church authorities, as his services were needed at home. Simultaneously with the second release he was given a five years' mission as manager of the Woolen Mills.

Reed Smoot's first personal business venture was the purchase, with N. C. Larsen, in December, 1883, of the drug department of the Provo Co-operative Institution. A year later he bought his partner's half interest and became sole owner of the successful business now conducted under the name of the Smoot Drug Company. He next went into the sheep business, at which he made more money than at anything else, and was also lucky in real estate deals, especially at the time of "the boom" (1888-9), which favored so few and ruined so many.

Up to this time, barring a brief trip with his father to the Sandwich Islands (May to July, 1880), he had never left his native land, though he had visited on business nearly every State in the Union. In the fall of 1890 he went upon a mission to Europe, laboring principally while abroad as bookkeeper and emigration clerk at the Latter-Day Saints' office in Liverpool. While there he became well acquainted with the leading officials of the Guion Steamship Line, which for many years handled the bulk of the Mormon emigration from that port. He was a great fa-

vorite with Manager George Ramsden, Mr. John A. Marsh, the head man of the Guion Company, appointed him his agent as a passage broker, which position, though it brought no salary, was of advantage to the emigrational interests of the Church. While he was acting in this capacity the change was made by which Mormon emigrants were provided with intermediate, in lieu of the usual steerage passage across the Atlantic. Before returning to America he visited various parts of Great Britain, and toured the Continent, passing through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France.

Summoned home by the serious illness of his father, Reed assisted him for a short time after his arrival (October 1, 1891), as manager of the Provo Lumber Manufacturing and Building Company, one of the industries established by President Smoot; and the next spring he resumed his former position as manager of the Woolen Mills. He now launched out in business more extensively than ever. He was the main promoter of the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, and its first President, which position, with that of manager of the Woolen Mills, he still holds. He also engaged in mining, built several business blocks, and became a director in various important concerns. He was one of the original incorporators of the famous Grand Central mine, and became Vice-President of that and the Victoria Mining Companies. From March, 1894, until the advent of Statehood, he served, by appointment of Governor Caleb W. West, as a director of the Territorial Asylum for the Insane; and after Utah entered the Union, was appointed by Governor Heber M. Wells a member of the Semi-Centennial Commission, which conducted so successfully the great Pioneer Jubilee.

Two years prior to that event, in April, 1895, he had been appointed second counselor to Edward Partridge, who had succeeded Reed's father (deceased) as President of Utah Stake. He served in that capacity until called to the Apostleship, five years later. While a member of the Utah Stake Presidency, he secured the means, by donation from the people of the Stake, that paid off the debt then hanging over the unfinished Stake Tabernacle, which was completed through his labors in a similar direction. He also solicited subscriptions for, and was the main instrument in, the erection of the new College Hall, an adjunct to his alma mater, the Academy. Of this now flourishing institution, an account of whose heroic struggles for life would fill a volume, he is one of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee.

It can be truly said of Reed Smoot that he never sought ecclesiastical preferment, and up to within a very short time, never cherished a political ambition. He has worked honestly and faithfully at whatever he had in hand—industry and continuity being his watchwords, recognized by him even while a boy as keys to prosperity and success—and his talents and labors alone have recommended him for promotion. This accounts for the general feeling of satisfaction manifested by the vast multitude assembled in General Conference, Sunday afternoon, April 8, 1900, when his name was presented to the congregation, which voted unanimously, heart and hand, to sustain him as one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Apostle Smoot has been a married man since September 17, 1884, when he wedded Miss Alpha M. Eldredge, daughter of General Horace S. Eldredge, one of Utah's leading commercial men, and in his Church one of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies. Six children have blessed their union, which has been a happy one. In politics Mr. Smoot is a staunch Republican, and has recently announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON.

IN HIS search for data the historian of the West finds cause for felicitation in the fact that, of the old pioneers whose careers have been most closely interwoven with the growth of civilization, so many are still living and enjoying the vigorous manhood which so well befits the dauntless spirit which won them places in history. In presenting the following brief biography, the writer finds no less pleasure in the fact that its subject has attained honor and prominence in the commonwealth he has helped to build.

William Bowker Preston is a native of Franklin county, Virginia, where he was born, November 24, 1830. He received his education in the public schools of the day, and spent his time as did most lads of the early part of the century, his father being a well-to-do farmer and

Valley, where for many years he was engaged in actively colonizing the fertile country tributary to Logan. He was one of the original founders of that prosperous little city, in the spring of 1860. Two years later he was elected to the legislature and served to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has been an extensive traveler in this and foreign countries and has acquired a fund of knowledge that is almost inexhaustible.

In 1869, during the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, he was a sub-contractor, under Brigham Young, in Echo Canon, and was thus engaged until the completion of the road, in '69. He again served in the legislature in '76, '78, '80 and '82. In 1871 the Utah and Northern Railroad was projected. In this Bishop Preston was one of the leading spirits, and under the advice and direction of



BISHOP WILLIAM BOWKER PRESTON.

planter in Virginia. Up to the age of nineteen young Preston assisted his father upon the farm, when, being an ambitious youth, he determined to enter mercantile pursuits. He secured employment as clerk in a store in the vicinity of his home, where he remained some time, later moving to Lynchburg, where he continued clerking until attaining his majority, in 1852.

The wondrous tales of gold from California were at that time attracting the attention of the entire country, and thither young Preston made his way, having a desire for travel and seeing the cosmopolitan throngs that were flocking to California, arriving there at the age of twenty-two. He became impressed with the fertility of the California soil, and engaged in ranching and stock-raising in Yola county, where for the ensuing five years he met with gratifying success. In that year, however, in company with other Californians, neighbors of his, he came to Utah, arriving here on New Year's Day, 1853, after having crossed the desert from Southern California. He settled in Cache

President Young, perhaps did more than any one else in uniting the people of Cache Valley, upon the completion of the project. He also discharged the duties of Vice-President and Superintendent of the road until it was sold to the Union Pacific.

William B. Preston has ever been active in the best interests of the community in which he lives, and has held many positions of honor and trust in the Church. He was called to the present high position he occupies by the death of Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, the general conference of April 6, 1884, conferring the honor upon him. The career of Bishop Preston has been the career of a man who has the faculty to avoid mistakes, the attributes of character which not only proclaim him a man in whose hands private affairs are safe, but, as well, a fit custodian of the interests of a community and of a state. It is this which has called him from private life into the position he now holds, and given to the people of Utah an able and trusted servant

HEBER M. WELLS.

BY INSTINCT and education Heber M. Wells, who two years ago was elected to succeed himself as Governor of Utah, is first of all a thoroughgoing American in



GOVERNOR HEBER M. WELLS.

every fibre of his body. In years, Mr. Wells is in the zenith of a young manhood, having been born in Salt Lake City on

All of his interests and ventures from earliest boyhood until the present time have been centered in Utah and he has been one of Utah's most prominent citizens for years. From 1882 to 1890 he served as recorder of Salt Lake City. He has served two years as a member of the Board of Public Works of Salt Lake City; was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1887, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, which framed the Constitution of the State of Utah. He was the Republican nominee for Mayor of Salt Lake City in 1892, but was defeated by R. N. Baskin, the Liberal candidate. He has served the people of Utah as Governor for seven years with satisfaction to all classes and was renominated for that high office by acclamation, a distinction that comes to but few men.

Heber M. Wells is a recognized leader among men, a man who has been eminently successful in whatever enterprise has enlisted his energies. In his private life and among friends and acquaintances he is universally admired and respected for his sterling worth and good fellowship. He has given liberally of his substance and best thought toward party success, and is ever in the front ranks championing Republican principles, a love of which he inherited from his distinguished father, Hon. Daniel H. Wells. The latter is generally known among the people of Utah as the "Father of Republicanism," throughout the state. By observation and experience he has been taught that the perpetuation of American principles and ideas lies in our free public school system, and as such he is its warm supporter and advocate. He is a staunch friend of law and order, and while recognizing the cause of organized labor, he is opposed to all unlawful methods and violence in seeking to redress real or imaginary wrongs. He is a firm believer in the greatest individual liberty on all matters pertaining to religion and politics; he believes in the doctrine of protection to American industries; is an ardent supporter of home industry and desires to see the resources of Utah developed to their highest possi-



CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

the 11th day of August, 1859. His education was obtained in the public schools of Salt Lake City and the University of Utah.

bilities, and, above all, his loyalty and patriotism to the principles of our forefathers, who founded this government, can never be questioned.

THOMAS R. CUTLER.

THIRTY-EIGHT years ago there arrived at Salt Lake City, as a convert to Mormonism and an immigrant to the latter-day Zion, a young Englishman a little over twenty years of age, who, trained as a mercantile clerk in his native land, had driven an ox-team across the plains and mountains to Utah. As if to emphasize the irony of the situation, which demanded of our early settlers, whatever their predilections and past experiences, that they adapt themselves to their primitive surroundings and become "all things to all men," his first employment in his new home was "digging carrots on shares," in order to supply himself, directly or indirectly, with means of subsistence during the approaching winter. Fortunately for himself and for those partly dependent upon him, this youth pos-



BISHOP THOMAS R. CUTLER.

sessed to a remarkable degree those powers of adaptability which, in a country such as this was, constituted one of the surest passports to success, and indeed has ever been a most prominent factor in the expansion and development of the great West. Added to this quality was a natural inclination to industry, combined with business tact and strong tenacity of purpose; and to these gifts, supplemented by honorable and upright dealing, this man, now in the prime of life, owes his present social and financial standing.

Thomas Robinson Cutler, vice-president and manager of the Utah Sugar Company, and a pillar of strength in various other prosperous business concerns, was born in Sheffield, England, June 2, 1844. It may be noted as a double coincidence that his father, John Cutler, was a cutler by trade in that famed center of English industry where cutlers "most do congregate." The boy derived his middle name from his mother, Elizabeth Robinson Cut-

ler, the amiable, faithful and devoted companion of his equally worthy father. Thomas received an ordinary education, and at the age of fifteen, ambitious to be self-sustaining, and these tendencies being to a commercial life, he entered the employ of a large wholesale and foreign mercantile house, that of S. and J. Watts & Co., Manchester. There he remained until March, 1864, when, the family having become Latter-Day Saints, he severed his connection with the concern in order to accompany his parents to Utah. He was one of four brothers who emigrated at that time, three of whom are still living and are prominent in Utah business circles. Two sisters completed the family party, which, sailing from Liverpool in April of that year, safely accomplished the ocean voyage and overland journey and arrived at Salt Lake City on the 6th of October.

As soon as practicable after his arrival Mr. Cutler again turned his attention to commercial pursuits, and in the year 1865, having settled in Utah County, he became an employe of the T. and W. Taylor Mercantile Company of Lehi, where he has ever since resided. He remained with the Taylors for several years, and then engaged in the cattle and sheep business and other pursuits. Two or three years later, in April, 1872, he organized the People's Co-operative Institution of Lehi, a successful business house, which has never failed to pay dividends from the day of its organization. He is still the president of that prosperous institution, and acted as its manager until the year 1889, when he accepted the management of the Utah Sugar Company, whose phenomenal success has been largely due to his rare business sagacity and indefatigable labors in its behalf. In the year 1899 he organized the Lehi Commercial and Savings Bank, of which he is still a director. He is also a director of the Provo Woolen Mills, the most successful enterprise of its kind yet established in Utah, and is connected in a similar capacity with the Cutler Brothers Company of Salt Lake City. He has also engaged to some extent in mining. He is a married man, with a large and interesting family, and since September 5, 1879, has held the highest ecclesiastical position in the Lehi Ward, that of Bishop. While not a professional politician, he has been active in the interests of the Republican party in Utah, and has been prominently connected with the Lehi city government.

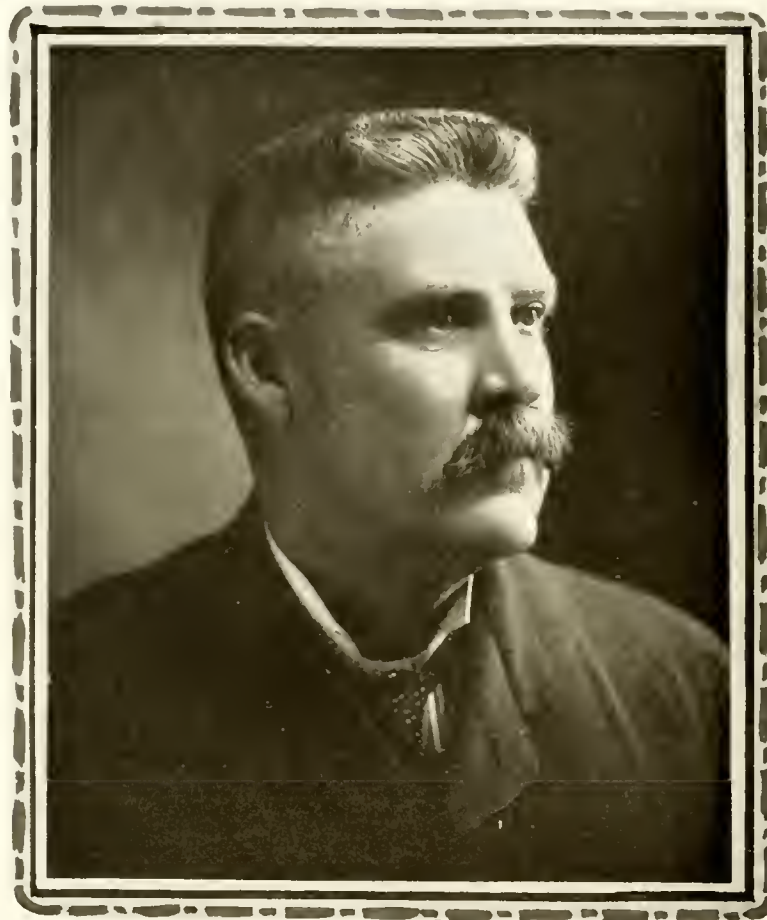
Bishop Cutler is a natural financier, instinctively a business man, of quick and far-reaching calculation. As a result he is well-to-do. He would be wealthy if he was less generous and sympathetic, his disposition in that direction amounting almost to a fault; if such qualities can be called faults. His heart is ever open and his hand ever ready to help the unfortunate. Always a faithful and conscientious employee, as an overseer and director of men he shines conspicuously. He is a good judge of character, his system and discipline are thorough, and his industry proverbial. He will work night and day when necessary to promote the interests of any cause with which he may be identified. Though never robust, he has always been energetic, and at the age of fifty-eight is still in sound health, and "on the up-grade" physically as well as mentally, thanks to the open-air employment required by his general oversight of the beet-growing, sugar-making industry with which he is connected. In spite of his great activity, Mr. Cutler is of a modest, retiring nature, and is an amiable, affable gentleman, much esteemed throughout the community.

EZRA THOMPSON.

NOWHERE in the world can man make his way upward from the humble walks of life to places of honor and emolument like he can in the West. Time and again it has been shown that the boy whose earlier days were marked with struggles and privation has been able to carve his name higher upon the tablet of fame than the one who was nursed and cradled in the lap of ease and luxury. This is not only true of the West, but of the East and elsewhere as well. But the opportunity to rise has been greater in the hitherto undeveloped West than elsewhere. And after

any such thoughts they were focused on the future. He did not expect that he would be able to get rich all at once, nor did he anticipate that he could accumulate wealth without the application of the energy with which he was endowed. He was willing to take the path that led to ultimate success even though it took hard work, close figuring and long years to traverse it.

Park City in those days was coming to the front as the producer of the precious minerals. It was sending a veritable stream of silver into the pockets of its fortunate owners. The camp being without the necessary railroad



MAYOR EZRA THOMPSON.

all it is opportunity that tests and makes the man. That opportunity may come suddenly and unexpectedly or it may pass slowly by and be of a duration more or less protracted. In either event it requires a mind of tenacity to grasp and cling to it until carried along to success.

Such a mind had Ezra Thompson. When a young man he observed the opening and development of the mines of Utah. More than that, he saw the streams of metallic wealth that commenced to flow into trade channels. He knew that there was not as much money here as there should be. He knew, too, that he was one of those who did not have the quota that would enable him to take the place in the business world that he would like to occupy. But in the new industry he saw what to him was an opportunity. He had no capital aside from the native pluck that has characterized his career, and therefore did not attempt to become a mine owner all at once. If he had

facilities required a vast amount of team and wagon freightage. And it was there that Ezra Thompson concluded to take the chance that many another man had permitted to pass, and that some seized only to find that they had made a mistake. Not so with him. He understood men thoroughly, and knew how to handle them. Not a man in the district was a better judge of horses or a more shrewd buyer of them than he. Consequently he made money out of the ore-hauling business. He kept at it and made more money. But he did not go into wild cat uncertainties and schemes with it. When he invested it was with the knowledge that every dollar put in would bring him more than its equivalent. That is a good while ago, but it is a rule of his life and the principal key to the continued success he has enjoyed.

The first mining property with which he was connected in an ownership way was the old Northland and Nevada,

which joined fortune with the Silver King to eventually be absorbed by the latter company. Mr. Thompson is today one of the greatly favored few who have substantial holdings in this famous bonanza. But like the other owners of this great mine, he puts his dividends into Utah property; and like them he has the utmost confidence in the state's future. He is also interested in another money-making property in Park City. In fact, he is one of its principal stockholders, as well as being a director in it. This is the Daly-West, now pouring out its millions into the treasure boxes of its fortunate owners. In October, this year, Mr. Thompson, with associates, organized the Thompson

Thompson was born in this city. The fact that he first beheld the light on July 17, 1850, presupposes the fact that he was of pioneer parentage. It was in Salt Lake that he spent the most of his boyhood days and it was here that he obtained his education in the district schools. It was while living here that he saw the possibilities that Park City offered, and thither he went. While he lived there he was recognized as a solid citizen, and took some little interest in politics, serving two terms in the City Council. Upon returning to Salt Lake, he was induced by his friends to enter the arena. He was very reluctant to do so but being persuaded, he soon proved that he could be success-



RESIDENCE OF MAYOR EZRA THOMPSON.

Mining Company. The company owns 50 acres of patented ground in the famous Park City district, adjoining such well known dividend payers as the Quincy, Little Bell, J. I. C. and the Daly-Judge. The company was capitalized for \$500,000 at \$1 per share, with the following gentlemen upon its directorate: Ezra Thompson, president and manager; J. C. Lynch, a director; W. S. McCornick and J. D. Murdock, also directors, who, with Hon. A. L. Thomas, complete the list. In addition to his Park City holdings Mayor Thompson has valuable interests on the west of the Wasatch range in the region of the Cottonwoods, and is among those who believe that there is much wealth there.

Although a resident of Park City for many years Mr.

ful in politics as well as in business. He is now serving his second term as mayor of Salt Lake. In each case he was elected by a big majority over a strong opponent. His administration has been over a period fraught with grave public difficulties, but his careful regard for the trust imposed upon him has caused him to steer the municipal ship over the breakers without being subjected to extreme danger. Mayor Thompson's interest in the affairs of Salt Lake City is but natural, as he is the owner of valuable business and city property in it himself. His first term reflected marked credit upon his administrative judgment and ability. His second will do the same, for he not only represents the political party that elected him, but the whole public, as he is the mayor of the people.



WILLIAM S. McCORNICK.

THERE is an element of character in some men which impels them to success, not through the blunders of fortune or the possession of means, but through the commanding virtues—judgment, perseverance, honor. The West has been a rich field of opportunities for such men, and it is not surprising that we find them so conspicuous among those who have reaped a harvest of gold in this Inland Empire—Utah. Among those who may be enrolled under this head, Hon. W. S. McCornick stands foremost and

when reports of the famous Comstock lode and the wonderful strikes in Nevada mines reached his ears, Mr. McCornick decided to migrate to the new Mecca, and, accordingly, the same year found him a resident of Nevada, where he became actively engaged in mining and lumbering, devoting most of the time to his lumber interests. After years of successful work in mining and lumbering, during which he acquired the foundation for his present fortune, and operated in Virginia



WILLIAM S. McCORNICK.

pre-eminent, and as such is no less worthy of presentation as one among the state's most energetic and progressive men of affairs.

William S. McCornick owes his nativity to Canada, having been born in the province of Ontario. His early boyhood days were spent with his parents upon the farm, and were divided between the duties of most lads of the day and pursuit of the elementary studies now taught in the grammar grades. He was an ambitious youth, and, when a mere boy, determined to go forth into the world for himself and hew out his fortune. Yielding to the overwhelming impulse, he left home at the age of 22, and directed his steps to the Golden West, at that time the Mecca of all ambitious youths of the day. Arriving in California, after many and varied experiences en route, young McCornick at once engaged in ranching, which occupation he followed for the ensuing two years. In 1862,

City, Austin, Hamilton, Belmont and most of the principal mining camps of the state, he removed to Salt Lake City in 1873.

Mr. McCornick has been a resident of Salt Lake City for nearly thirty years, and the banking institution which he established in 1873 under the head of McCornick & Co. has grown from a small beginning to the proud distinction of being the largest private banking house between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. The handsome and imposing seven-story gray stone building in which the bank has been located for the past ten years, stands as a monument to its enterprise and progressiveness. The estimation and confidence in which the bank is held in Utah, Idaho, Nevada and adjacent states are reflected in the deposits, which aggregate the enormous sum of \$5,000,000.00. This trust has never been betrayed, and in 1893, when a spirit of insecurity pervaded financial circles

throughout the country, the banking house of McCornick & Company of Salt Lake City stood intact, meeting all claims as they were presented and demonstrating that no crisis or disaster can endanger the interests of which this venerable and stable institution is the custodian.

Mr. McCornick had been in Utah for nearly ten years before he became actively engaged in mining operations. Since 1887 he has devoted much of his time and capital to the development of the immense mining interests of this state. He is associated with many of the best known and most successful mining men of the West in such properties as the famous Silver King, the marvel of the mining world, the Daly and the Daly-West, mines the tale of whose wealth is told in millions, the Centennial-Eureka, and the Grand Central, another Utah property of prominence. Outside of the state he is a heavy holder of the stock of the celebrated Tom Boy mine of Telluride, Colorado, whose fame has girdled the globe. He is also associated in numerous other mining deals, of lesser importance, situated in nearly every mining locality of Utah, Idaho and Nevada. The American Smelting and Refining Company's stock has proven an attraction for him, and he is heavily interested in the great corporation, and has been largely influential in bringing about the expenditure of the vast sums recently made by the management of that organization, in improvements in their plants located in this state. He is also a director and stockholder in the Bingham Consolidated Smelting and Refining Company.

Had Mr. McCornick done no more than to give the state a stable financial institution, his services would have been inestimable, but he has fostered enterprises more far-reaching in their effect upon the growth and prosperity of Utah. In connection with Senator W. A. Clark and other prominent capitalists, he is devoting much time to the completion of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, work upon which is progressing most satisfactorily. He is a stockholder and a director in the affairs of the company, and has great confidence in the benefits which Southern California and Utah will derive from the completion and operation of this short line. He was one of the organizers of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, which has placed Salt Lake City within speaking distance of the East and the West, and is the treasurer of this company at the present time. He was also one of the organizers and president of the Gold Belt Water Company, which supplies water to the mines and town of Mercur. Cattle interests of the state have not been neglected, and we find him the president of the Raft River Land and Cattle Company, with immense holdings and herds in the state of Idaho. In addition to being the head of the great Salt Lake City Banking House which bears his name, he is president of the First National Bank at Logan, Utah, vice-president of the First National Bank of Nephi, Utah, a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Park City, a director and stockholder in the Bannock National Bank, Pocatello, Idaho, the president of the Utah Savings and Trust Company of this city, and

treasurer and a director of the great Silver King Mining Company, also occupying a similar position with the Daly-West Mining Company. His name is associated with local enterprises too numerous to mention in detail, but all of which have redounded to the welfare of Salt Lake City. Besides those with which his name is connected, he has furnished the capital for scores of enterprises that, but for his liberal aid, would never have been inaugurated or, at best, would have proved failures. This brings into prominence the generous side of Mr. McCornick's nature, and it commands the admiration of the character student no less than that element which has made him eminent as a financier. What he does for his fellow man is the expression of generous and noble impulse, and is done as inconspicuously as possible.

For the past thirteen years Mr. McCornick has been president of the State Agricultural College board of trustees, and in that capacity has accomplished much that has redounded directly to the benefit of the college and indirectly to the state at large. It has been a constant source of pride to successfully direct the affairs of the institution, which is supported by both Federal and state appropriations, augmented by small matriculation fees. This institution under the direction of Mr. McCornick has reached a standard of excellence that has spread beyond the confines of the state. Mr. McCornick enjoys the distinction of being one of the prime movers in and the first president of the Alta Club, a social organization of wealthy business men, whose clubhouse is one of the most handsomely appointed of any west of Chicago. Upon the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, several years ago, he was unanimously tendered the presidency, and during his incumbency he wrought many changes all of which proved beneficial to the city. Twice prompted by a spirit of duty toward the city he accepted a membership in the City Council, at a time when the ship of state was sadly in need of able counsel and sound business principles to bring it forth from threatened ruin. But Mr. McCornick is not a politician. It has been marveled that a man possessing the wealth and influence of Mr. McCornick could have avoided drifting into state and national politics. Few men similarly situated would have withstood the temptation, but if political honors were a temptation to Mr. McCornick we cannot say. Certain it is that there has not been a time in the statehood of Utah that he might not have accepted preferment in the political realm with the enthusiastic applause of his fellow citizens, regardless of party affiliation. Whatever his estimate of their value, he has never permitted political possibilities to deflect him from his chosen sphere of usefulness. From this it must not be inferred that he takes no interest in politics, for, on the contrary, he is a staunch Republican, and an able defender of the tenets of his party.

Scores of names are inscribed on Utah's scroll of fame, but none is better entitled to the distinction than William S. McCornick, nor are there many after whom the youth of the State may pattern with better profit to themselves.



FRANK KNOX.

SALT LAKE CITY, while surrounded by the advantages with which a bountiful nature has endowed this section, owes much of its growth and prosperity to the indomitable pluck and tenacity of the far-seeing and persevering men of business and finance who have cast their

the early age of sixteen, and they found gratification in his securing a situation in the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, where he began as messenger and runner, and remained for several years. The duties of bank messengers in those days were more arduous and respon-



FRANK KNOX.

lot with the city and invested their means in the development of the industries at our door. The city claims many such, and prominent among them is the subject of this sketch, one of the city's leading financiers.

Mr. Knox owes his nativity to Iowa, a State that has furnished many influential citizens to the city of his adoption. His inclinations turned instinctively to finance, at

sible than now. That was before the era of the clearing house, the telephone and numberless other conveniences of modern business with which we are so familiar as to consider a matter of course. Then the bank messenger was the courier of all messages, important and trivial, and was frequently charged with the delivery of valuable commercial paper. So conscientiously and satisfactorily

did young Knox discharge the duties incumbent upon him, that he won successive promotions and was, at the time of his resignation, Assistant and Acting Cashier, in which capacity he manifested signal efficiency.

His knowledge of banks and banking was most valuable, and in 1885, having tendered his resignation from the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, he determined



A SALT LAKE BUSINESS STREET IN 1868.

to go to Kansas, where he founded one National and two State banks. He conducted the affairs of these two institutions with marked success. During the four years of his banking experience in the Sunflower State he was identified with the organization of the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City. This is the largest national bank west of Chicago, and has deposits aggregating the enormous sum of \$35,000,000.

Thirteen years ago, Mr. Knox disposed of all of his Eastern interests and accordingly the following year found him a resident of Salt Lake City. Mr. Knox came to this city equipped with the attributes demanded in the successful hanker and business man, and immediately organized the National Bank of the Republic. Mr. Knox was made president of the bank, and has since been its supreme head and principal owner. The capital of the institution is now \$300,000 and the surplus and undivided profits are growing in a most gratifying manner. The estimation and confidence in which the bank is held in Utah are reflected in the deposits, which exceed the immense sum of \$2,700,000.00. The personnel of the bank is composed of the following gentlemen whose names are identified with mining, finance and business circles throughout the entire country: Frank Knox, President; George A. Lowe, Vice-President; and W. F. Adams, Cashier, while J. C. Lynch of this city; Henry Phipps, a millionaire iron man of Pittsburgh; G. S. Holmes, proprietor of the famous Knutsford of this city and the Angelus hotel of Los Angeles; James A. Murray, a mining man and capitalist of Butte; S. B. Milner, a Salt Lake capitalist, and the Hon. Thomas Kearns, of the famous Silver King mine at Park City, complete the Board of Directors. The National Bank of the Republic is the United States Depository for this State, and is one of the soundest and most conservatively managed institutions of the kind in the West.

Mr. Knox gives his personal time and attention to the affairs of the bank, yet still has time to devote to the innumerable business concerns with which his name is associated. He keeps in constant touch with the financial centers of this continent, not alone through the agency

of the bank's excellent correspondents, but by personally spending a certain portion of his time each year in the money centers of the country. His influence in this State has been invaluable in directing a steady stream of moderate sized investments toward this city from outside points. Had Mr. Knox done no more than to give Utah a stable financial institution his services would have been inestimable, but he has fostered enterprises more far reaching in their effect upon the growth and prosperity of the State. In 1900, when Congress appropriated half a million dollars for the erection of a Federal building in this City, he was immediately chosen the disbursing agent of the Government, and his bank designated as the depository for Government funds in this State. This was not only on account of the substantial nature of the National Bank of the Republic of which he is the head, but was likewise due in a measure to his extensive acquaintance with leading Government officials, including not only some members of the Cabinet under President McKinley, but the President himself, and a number of United States Senators and Representatives as well.

Mr. Knox is a man of extensive interests, as the term is understood by operators and capitalists. In addition to a very large ownership of stocks, bonds and other moneyed interests, he has large realty holdings and is identified with all matters of general public interest. He is President and owns the controlling interest in the Salt Lake Ice Company, of this city, which is the largest concern of the kind in the Rocky Mountain region. He is heavily interested in the famous Daly-West and other mines of the Park City district. Outside the State his interests are principally in Nevada mines.

Frank Knox is distinctly a man of affairs. Quiet and unassuming, yet shrewd and tactful, he has a capacity for solving aright the business problems of an eventful career, and his unerring judgment has been the fulcrum on which has turned the success of great enterprises. The community in which he lives is indebted to him no less for the influence of his career than for the unfailing support he



OX TEAMS IN THE STREETS OF SALT LAKE BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE RAILROADS.

extends all projects conceived in the interest of the moral and material welfare of the city and State. Mr. Knox possesses that charm and polish of manner which come of travel, experience, education and breeding. He is a man of force and character, and in all relations of friendship and business commands the confidence and esteem of all who have his acquaintance.

NICHOLAS TREWEEK.

THAT there is some agency necessary to co-operate with nature in the development of a mining camp is amply evidenced by the fact that the gold and silver ledges of Utah contained their treasure ages before it was of use to mankind. The perseverance and pluck of the Western mining man constitute that agency, and, in exploiting the greatest industry of this State, the writer recognizes an obligation in paying special mention to the men who have been instrumental in the development of Nature's bounties. Among those who may properly be classified under that category, few have contributed in so generous a degree as the man whose name introduces this biography.

Nicholas Treweek owes his nativity to England, where at the age of fourteen he was initiated into mining life; a calling that his father had followed for many years



NICHOLAS TREWEEK.

among the copper, silver and lead mines of that country and Wales. Being an ambitious youth, young Treweek attended night school in his native land in order to supplement his limited opportunities while a young lad in attending day schools. He has always been a great student, and has acquired a practical education by dint of much effort and a deep seated desire for knowledge. Becoming imbued with the idea that this country offered greater opportunities for a young man than the older settled mining districts of England, he made his debut upon American soil in the year 1870, at which time he had not yet attained his majority. The mining regions of Pennsylvania attracted him, as they had done thousands of young men, and the first two years of his life in Uncle Sam's domain were spent among the mines and mining districts of the Keystone State.

The year 1872 marked the beginning of a great progressive era for the State beyond the "River," and among the throng who visited Utah at that time was young Treweek, and, accordingly, the same year found him a resident

of Bingham, from which point he conducted varied mining operations. He first secured employment in the old Winnemuck Mine at Bingham, and served his apprenticeship working with pick and drill. This is a feature of his experience which was destined to be of inestimable value in future years, and one in which he takes a praiseworthy pride, for it is to the practical lessons learned as a common miner that he largely attributes his great success in the management and development of properties. After a year of this practical schooling, he became Superintendent of the mine, which at that time was working over 200 men.

During the time that Mr. Treweek was engaged upon the Winnemuck, both in the capacity of common miner and later as Superintendent of the famous old property, he was also spending all his spare time in prospecting in the district. The first discoveries that he made proved "good" and the "St. Johns" was formed early in '74. He opened up the mine and after extracting lots of ore, disposed of his interest. His success with the Winnemuck and the St. John won him immediate recognition in the district, and he was tendered the position of opening the old Brooklyn mine in Bingham, at that time owned by Moses Hirschman and Lewis Martin of this city. He opened up this fine piece of property from the grassroots and placed it upon a paying basis. Mr. Treweek, in the '70s, was an extensive contractor, and sank shafts and drove tunnels on many of the famous old mines of those days, to his profit.

In 1876 he left Bingham to assume charge of the Miller mines at American Fork. These were the big mines of the day, and under Mr. Treweek's supervision and direction proved fine properties. In 1878 he was superintendent of what was known as the Carbonate mines in Big Cottonwood canon, rich mines in their day. Two years later found him in charge of development work on the Flagstaff, in the Little Cottonwood mining district. The mine at this time was giving employment to several hundred men. Park City claimed his attention in the spring of 1881, where he opened up the Lowell mine for the Walker Brothers of Salt Lake City. At that time he made his first move as an organizer of mining companies, and after his experience of ten years as a developer of properties he was certainly capable of judging a mine. The first company formed was known as the Climax Mining Company, which developed into a most valuable piece of property. The mine became involved in litigation, however, and in 1883 a consolidation was formed with the Crescent Mining Company, and Mr. Treweek disposed of his interest in the mine and left for a prospecting trip through Colorado. The Black Range excitement was at that time the Mecca of all prospectors and miners and thither Mr. Treweek wended his way. After spending several months in the vicinity of Silver City, New Mexico, he returned to Utah with the intention of moving his family to Denver. But upon his return he was persuaded to return to Bingham and assume charge of the old Brooklyn and Lead mines, at that time owned by A. Hanauer and associates. He remained in charge of these mines until 1888, at which time he tendered his resignation to commence his career as a promoter, for which calling he was well fitted by natural versatility and by his varied and extensive mining and business experience. He created foreign connections and began operations at once. His first successful promotion of considerable magnitude, was the sale of the Charles Dickens mine, in Idaho, to a London corporation. Returning from London he purchased the Lucky Boy mine

in Custer County, Idaho, the property now being known as the Lucky Boy Gold Mining Company. It is a close corporation, the stock being owned by Mr. Treweek, who is the president of the company, W. S. McCornick, the well-known financier, and A. Hanauer. The mine is in active operation and has been a steady shipper and dividend-payer for many years.

About this time Mr. Treweek, in company with other prominent capitalists and mining men, organized and incorporated the Alliance Mining Company, at Park City. Mr. Treweek was vice-president and general manager of the company, which spent several hundred thousand dollars in developing the mine, and, in 1896, sold it to the Silver King, whose property it adjoined. He has been president and manager of the Lucky Boy mine since its organization, and president of the Big Cottonwood Copper and Gold Mining Company, organized this year under the laws of the State of Maine, with a capital of \$1,500,000, the stock of which is owned by himself and family. In 1901 Mr. Treweek organized the Wabash Mining Company, at Park City. This property is being most actively developed and is attracting much favorable attention and comment at the present time. Mr. Treweek is the president and manager of this property and has associated with him in the company John A. Creighton, the millionaire philanthropist of Omaha. Together with Mr. Creighton Mr. Treweek owns the control of the Wabash Company.

Mr. Treweek maintains offices at 16 State street, Boston, Mass., and a handsomely appointed suite at 25 Broad street, New York City, in the very heart of the financial quarter of America's metropolis. Both offices are in

charge of experienced financiers, and from these two offices Mr. Treweek is constantly hard at work to interest capital, not only in Utah mines, but in all classes of sound investments in this great inland empire.

Mr. Treweek's interests, while largely concentrated in the mines of the State, are by no means confined to those limits. His liberal investments have contributed to the growth and development of the entire commonwealth, but however much he could do through the direct outlay of capital it could never equal the service he has tendered Utah in bringing her resources to the attention of the financial world. His influence has not done less for the State than his enterprise, and in neither has he been surpassed by the sponsors of our manifold industries and resources. While Mr. Treweek has ever been alive to his own interests he has not been blind to the duties imposed by good citizenship, and has taken a prominent part in many of the political moves of early days as well as of recent years. He took an active part and was one of the first organizers of the Republican party of the State. He was made treasurer of the Republican territorial committee for two terms, and in many other ways evidenced the keenest interest in the tenets and welfare of his party.

Mr. Treweek is a man of energy, but is as unassuming in manner as he is forceful in presence. His keen observation is apparent, but unobtrusive. His address inspires confidence, and all impressions proclaim him the man of capability and reserve force his exceptional career has proved him to be. His success has been manifestly the reward of business ability of the highest order, an ability that has made him one of the foremost mining promoters of this State.

J. A. CUNNINGHAM.

THE career of J. A. Cunningham is one of scores afforded by the West, demonstrating that mining experience is not necessary to mining success, and yet who will gainsay its value in certain channels of mining,

where practical knowledge of mineralogy and geology must necessarily be of service? But to successful mining operations mining experience is not always essential. The requisite is neither practical knowledge nor luck; it is business ability, and the mining men who have made the greatest successes in this state are men who have utilized the acumen which reaps reward wherever exercised.

J. A. Cunningham is one of these. Born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1842, at an early age his parents emigrated to Utah, where young Cunningham arrived when he was seven years old. He attended the public schools of the day, where he received a limited education, which has happily been augmented by his studious nature, with the result that at attaining his majority Mr. Cunningham had acquired a knowledge of men and affairs, gained from close observation and practical experience, which has proved of inestimable value to him in after years. He is familiar with the countless privations which the resolute body of men and women who emigrated to this valley in the early '50s had to meet, and his early training turned him quite naturally to freighting and teaming, a calling which he followed for a number of years, until the advent of the first railroad made the business unprofitable. His teams were a familiar sight to travelers on the old Overland Stage Route, both east and west as far as Deep Creek. During the years intervening between 1868 and 1871 he was engaged in freighting between this city and Helena, Montana.

About this time the Sweetwater excitement in Wyoming attracted Mr. Cunningham's attention, and here he



J. A. CUNNINGHAM

was first initiated into that most alluring of pursuits, mining. The mines, however, did not prove the bonanza expected, and in 1872, after quitting the freight business, he became interested in the stock business, grazing his herds over the ranges in this section of the country. For three years he devoted his entire time to his cattle interests, meeting with considerable success and finally disposing of them, when, in 1875, the mines of the famous Tintic district first commanded the attention of the world. Mr. Cunningham became interested in mining immediately after the discovery of the camp, and secured an interest in the Mammoth, an interest which he still holds in this greatest bonanza of the district. The Mammoth has produced millions for its owners, and has been upon the list of dividend payers for over a quarter of a century. The production at present is somewhat curtailed, owing to litigation in which the property has become involved with a mine adjoining it.

Mr. Cunningham soon acquired other valuable holdings in the Tintic district and various other camps of the state, among the most prominent being, possibly, the celebrated Bullion-Beck mine, located at Eureka, Utah. This magnificent property has been operated for almost

a generation and the ore bodies appear to be practically inexhaustible. It has become one of the famous mines of the West under the direction of its present management. For over twenty years Mr. Cunningham devoted his entire time to his mining interests. He is familiar with all the little details so essential to the successful operation of a mine, having served his apprenticeship from the "grass roots" to the 1,000-foot level, as it were. In addition to his mining interests he has been a stockholder in two of the most substantial banking houses in the city, the Deseret National and the Bank of Commerce. Upon being elected president of the latter institution, three years ago, he disposed of his stock in the Deseret National and has since devoted his entire time to the duties imposed upon him as president of the Bank of Commerce, which is rightly accorded a place among the most conservative and stable banks of the State.

J. A. Cunningham is a Utahn in the strictest sense. He devotes his capital and energies to the promotion of the best interests of the state which has given him wealth and influence, and Salt Lake City has few citizens whose public spirit has done more for the general weal than his.

JOHN C. CUTLER.

"UTAH, the Inland Empire," is designed as both a chronicle and a herald, a chronicle of the past and a herald of the future, especially of the lives of men closely associated with the growth of the State. In



JOHN C. CUTLER.

great commonwealth which they have helped to make, and among the number few have contributed in a more generous measure than the subject of this biography.

Away back in 1864 there journeyed across the plains from the Missouri River a family consisting of the father, mother and six children. The trip was slow and tedious in those days, and this little band of pioneers drove oxen attached to their wagons. Arriving in this valley the parents settled in North Mill Creek Canon, where, assisted by the boys, one of whom was John C. Cutler, they commenced the establishment of a home. The first winter was a severe one, but by making trips up into the canons the boys cut cedar posts for enclosing the farm, and when spring came they had the place fenced in. John C., being an ambitious youth, secured a position as clerk in a store in this city, where, after serving faithfully for a number of years, he obtained an interest in the business.

It was in the year 1877, however, that he launched forth into business upon his own account. In that year A. O. Smoot, of the Provo Woolen Mills, made a proposition to Mr. Cutler to accept the agency of the mills in this city. They accordingly went to see President Brigham Young, who owned a controlling interest in the factory, with the result that Mr. Cutler was appointed agent of the mills. He at once opened a store in the old Constitution Block and began an energetic campaign for home industry in the shape of the products of these mills. Suffice it to say he met with gratifying success and still represents the company.

Mr. Cutler is at present a director in the Provo Woolen Mills as well as their agent, and is also a director in the Home Fire Insurance Company. He became interested in the Deseret National Bank in 1889, and has been a director of this conservative banking house for many years. He holds a similar position upon the directorate of the Deseret Savings Bank, and is a director of the Utah Sugar Company. He has always evidenced a praiseworthy

its pages are recorded many hitherto unpublished incidents of the lives of the men who have attained prominence in the

interest in educational matters and is connected with the Latter-Day Saints University as Trustee and Treasurer. He is also on the Building Committee and is Treasurer for the three new buildings erected opposite the Temple.

In addition to these institutions with which his name is associated, he has an interest in many others which owe their prosperity and success to his exceptional executive ability. He has been one of the largest employers of labor in the State, and the numerous enterprises with which he is identified have done much toward the advancement of Utah's interests.

While his personal affairs have necessarily occupied much of his time, he has not been blind to the duties imposed by good citizenship, and in 1884 he was elected to the office of county clerk. That he served to the satisfaction of his constituents is best attested by the fact that he succeeded himself twice, and held the office continuously until 1900. The esteem he found in public life has a counterpart in the confidence with which he is regarded by all who have the pleasure of business relations with him. Just now Mr. Cutler is devoting much time to the work of the Commercial Club of this city of which he is Vice-President.

JESSE M. SMITH.

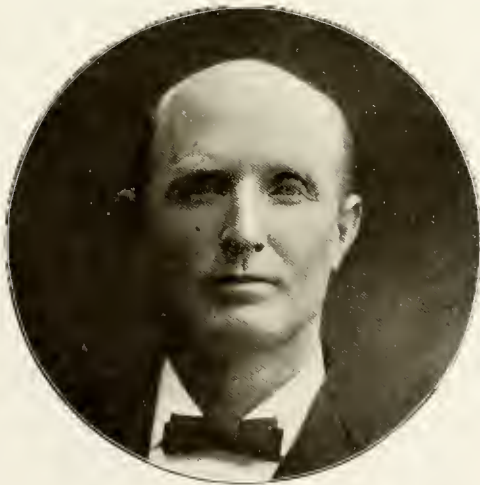
THE wealth of natural resources possessed by Utah is as varied as it is extensive, and there is not a State in our Union which can boast a greater progress for the past few years than our own. Utahns have ample cause for pride in their achievement, and it is the mission of "Utah, the Inland Empire," to exploit in a degree the advances marked by recent years, and to pay fitting tribute to the agencies contributing thereto, among which few have been more prominent than the members of the Utah Wool Growers' Association, represented in this city by Mr. Jesse M. Smith.

Jesse M. Smith has been actively identified with the sheep and wool interests of the State for the past fifteen

years. Mr. Smith had been interested in the building of county bridges, canals and roads in Salt Lake County for many years, and in 1878, at the time of the building of the railroad from Springville to Scofield, he was one of the sub-contractors and built a large part of the grade of the road.

It was in the spring of 1888 that Mr. Smith first became interested in the sheep business in Utah, commencing with a band of 2,300 which he leased and ranged on the desert west of the Great Salt Lake. He met with gratifying success and was not long in establishing himself in business independent of others, with the result that his name became associated with the sheep business of this and adjoining States. In 1896 he was elected president of the Utah Wool Growers' Association and still retains that office. He has had an experience covering many years in the sheep business and during that time has had exceptional opportunities afforded him to become acquainted with the most successful sheep men of the country. As a representative of the association he has made several trips to the national capital at Washington, D. C., in the interests of the sheep industry, and has met with universal and gratifying success on his missions. In 1898 he was actively identified with the movement to organize a National Live Stock Association, the first meeting of which was held in Denver, Colorado. He is now Utah's executive member in that organization. In February last he was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Wool Growers' Association, an organization representing the wool growers of the States of Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming and Utah. Last March he was made the representative of the Associated Wool Growers' Company, a business corporation doing a commission business in the interests of the wool growers of the whole country, and composed of sheepmen alone, no other person being a stockholder. The company sells the wool directly to manufacturers and thereby saves the grower the middleman's profit, which amounts annually to a large figure.

Mr. Smith has conserved the interests that he represents in a most commendable manner and his influence in opposition to every obstacle under which the sheep men of this section have had to labor has won the applause of his fellow sheep men. He is a man of progressive ideas and energetic character, and all of his business dealings are marked by the strictest integrity.



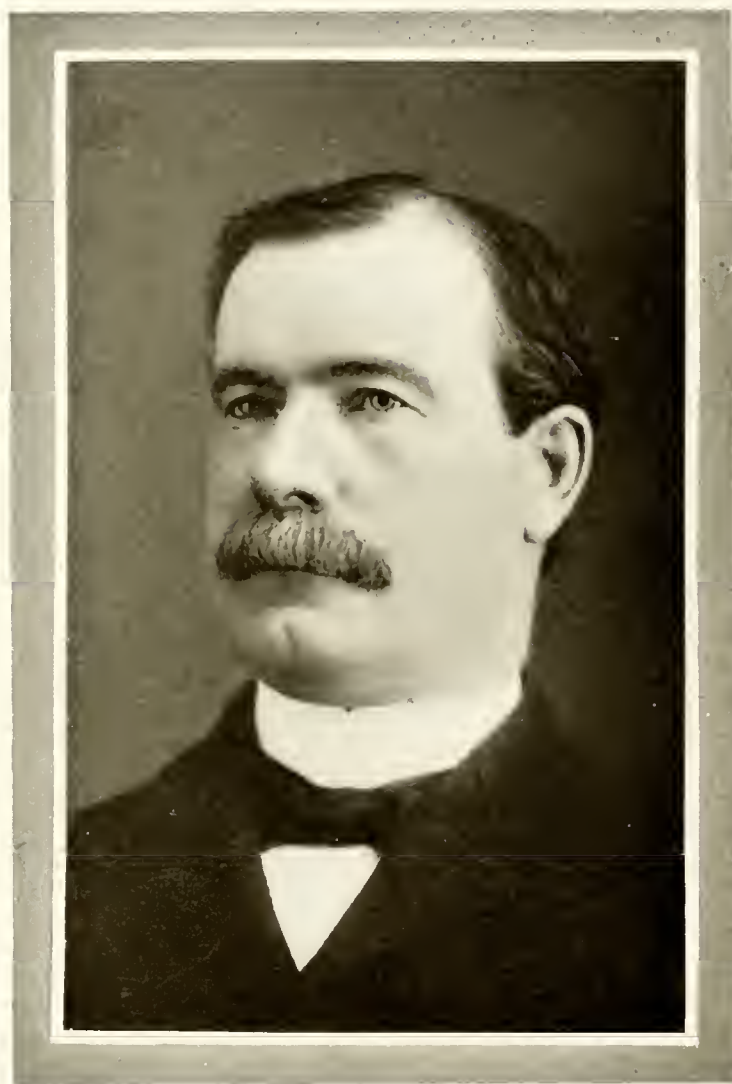
JESSE M. SMITH.

years. He is a native son, having been born and raised in Salt Lake City, where he has spent the greater portion of his forty-four years of life. At an early age he engaged in business upon his own account and for a number of years was freighting between this city and the principal mining camps of the state. He was subsequently prominently connected with the building and completion of some of the most important irrigation projects in this portion of the state. Mr. Smith was one of the promoters of the reservoir in East Canyon, from which source of supply thousands of acres of valuable farming land in the vicinity of

JOHN J. DALY.

H E STRUCK it rich. What other calling than mining evokes such an expression in reference to its successful members? If a man accumulates fortune in mercantile pursuits, he is accounted astute; if he attains eminence in his profession, he is classed as brilliant; if invention yield him fame, he is a genius; it is only the mining man who is the "lucky man." Yet the careers of some of the mining men of Utah would indicate that ability has quite

ing success. He has not merely achieved great wealth; he has won fame as well, and he will live in our history as the ideal miner. Indeed, he is the pioneer of the typical miner of the future, for, although he did not have the technical education of the mining school to commence with, he was compelled to acquire in the course of his practical development almost all the scientific knowledge which mining schools now teach, and which is indispen-



JOHN J. DALY.

as much to do with successful mining as luck, and of those who have won wealth in mining, few illustrate this truth better than the subject of this sketch. John J. Daly is not a mere lucky adventurer who quit some other occupation and "struck it rich" by a happy mining accident. He was and is only a miner, first, last and all the time. When General Lawton was introduced to a shouting crowd he said, with a touch of pathos, "I am not a hero—I am only a regular." John J. Daly is only a miner. He is a professional miner, one bred to the vocation, one who entered upon his life work in his youth and who, after devoting over thirty years of intelligent study and effort to the work, has had ample and gratify-

sible to the rapid growth of the mining industry. The first generation of miners which overran the mining regions had for its historic figures the heroes of the lucky finds. This could not have been avoided by whoever were the first comers. The new generation will be distinguished by its scientific miners, whose keen knowledge of the geological formations, combined with practical business acumen, will enable them to do what John J. Daly did, and find fortunes in rocks that had been prospected in vain by the unscientific for many years.

It was in the early fifties that John J. Daly was born in Morris, Grundy County, State of Illinois. Here he attended the common schools and received a limited edu-

cation. Losing his parents at the age of twelve, he determined to act upon the advice of Horace Greeley and go West. Accordingly, in 1867, young Daly bade farewell to his parental abode, and headed his bark of fortune toward the West. He shipped as cabin boy on a Missouri River steamer, bound for Montana, but stopped on the way at an Indian trading post near where General Custer and his party, years after, were massacred. He became acquainted with prospectors, traders and the hardy pioneers of those days. It was about their camp fires, and while accompanying them upon their daily excursions through the gulches and canyons and over the mountains, that the lad became acquainted with the various varieties of ore and the character of formation in which mineral was sought. Being eager for information and quick to learn, the experiences of the season taught him the funda-

In 1876, having acquired a comfortable sum from the sale of his Nevada interests, Daly determined to visit the scenes of his boyhood days, his old home, and, incidentally, make a trip to the Centennial Exposition then being held in Philadelphia; but fate had decreed otherwise for the ambitious young miner, for upon reaching Salt Lake City, he became acquainted with Marcus Daly, the late Montana copper king, who at that time was in the employ of the Walker Brothers, who were much interested in the mines of Utah. A friendship at once developed between the two, which lasted until the death of Marcus Daly, a quarter of a century later. Upon the advice of his friend young Daly was persuaded to visit the camp at Park City, which at that time was a struggling little mining settlement, without much development. He became impressed with the situation, however, and together with some other min-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. DALY.

mental principles of prospecting and of mining, on which he was destined to erect a fortune.

The years 1869-70 marked one of the greatest mining excitements of the period—the White Pine rush into Nevada. Young Daly became infused with the fever and came as far as Salt Lake City, where he remained a few months before journeying on into the White Pine district. Arriving in Nevada, he became at once actively interested in quartz mining, where he laid the foundation of the practical experience to which he owes so much of his subsequent success. It is not the purpose to follow his career through the dozen or more camps that claimed his attention within the ensuing six years; but we may say briefly that his experience was that of hundreds of other Western mining men who have, in the course of their experience, made and lost a score of small fortunes, and braved the dangers of the Indians and frontier troubles of that time. In 1874 he joined a company of volunteers called for by the Governor to put down the Indian uprising in the White River country. After peace was restored, he returned to the mines.

ing men, undertook the development of the old Jones Bonanza, which had been discovered a few days after his arrival in camp, and is now a part of the famous Daly-Judge Mine. There was a splendid showing, and Daly, in company with others, secured a bond and lease and commenced the development of the property. After investing his small fortune, he finally "went broke," as did his partners, and work on the property was temporarily abandoned, the mine falling into the hands of other parties. It may be said that the American mining man of moderate resources is a born plunger, and it is through his fearless investment that the mineral wealth of the continent has been exploited and opened up—and, incidentally, that many individual instances are recorded where prominent mining men have found themselves once more at the foot of the ladder. But hope and perseverance are virtues with which the miner has been liberally endowed, and temporary reverses are but milestones in his checkered career. So with Mr. Daly. He had made and lost considerable sums without attaining the measure of wealth to create in him the spirit of conservatism that dominates

other fields of enterprise; but his time had been most profitably improved under the tutelage of that greatest of masters, experience, and he was amply equipped for the exercise of sound knowledge in all subsequent demands upon his judgment.

Upon being forced to suspend work upon the old Jones Bonanza, Mr. Daly secured employment in the famous Ontario Mine, being fully convinced of the permanency of the ore bodies, and determined to locate the lost vein of the old Jones Bonanza at the first opportunity. As time went on and Mr. Daly became more familiar with the geological formation of the camp, he became firmly convinced that the famous Ontario vein and the lost vein of the old Jones Bonanza were one, and that time would prove it. With that object in view, whenever his funds would permit, he spent every available moment in prospecting on the line between these two properties. Acting upon this theory, in 1882 he organized the well known Daly Mine which afterwards produced over \$10,000,000, and was President and Manager of the mine for many years. Upon meeting with such signal success in proving the correctness of his theory in regard to the general direction of the Ontario vein, Mr. Daly, in company with Tevis, Hearst, Haggin and other great mining men of the day, bought what is now the famous Daly-West property, which has since produced many millions; and, in 1891, failing in his effort to induce his associates to join him in the mine, Mr. Daly incorporated his half interest and commenced the development of the splendid property, a task and expense that would have caused a less stout heart to fail. Imbued, however, with the conviction that success awaited the development of the mine, Mr. Daly, alone and unaided, continued work upon the property, sinking a three-compartment shaft 1,200 feet, and drifted 2,000 feet from this station before encountering the ore body. The success of the effort is now history. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Daly has been engaged in locating and buying properties lying between the old Jones Bonanza and the Ontario Mine. Although these mines were nearly three miles apart, he has at last succeeded in connecting them, by the consolidation and acquisition of the last piece of property purchased last spring, the Anchor Mining Company, which was consolidated with the Daly-Judge Company formed last fall by Mr. Daly.

The acquisition of the Anchor property was one of the largest transactions ever recorded in the mining history of Utah. It involved the expenditure of over three-quarters of a million dollars for the company's holdings, and by this absorption the Daly-Judge Company became the owner of over 1,200 acres of patented ground in the richest mineral zone of the Park City District. This locality has been proved to be the richest mineral territory of equal acreage recorded in the discoveries of the world, and it eclipses in fabulous production the wildest dreams of fiction. The tract of patented land included in the holdings of the Daly-West approximates 15,000 feet in length by 4,000 feet in width, and covers the strike on the veins of rich mineral producing territory for a distance of nearly three miles. These holdings now include the ground that has been held by the Utah Mining Company, the White Pine Gold and Silver Mining Company, the old Jones Bonanza Mining Company and the

Jones No. 2 Mining Company, the Anchor Mining Company, and several claims belonging to the Daly-Judge Mining Company. A mining writer, in commenting upon the consummation of the deal, says: "This consolidation is the climax of the mining life of John J. Daly, President of the purchasing company, who has been identified with the growth of that camp since its infancy, and the closing of the deal is the fruition of years of labor, during which time Mr. Daly has had in view the formation of this property, the possibilities of which are not surpassed by the holdings of any mining company in the State." Thus, over a quarter of a century later, Mr. Daly proved in the development of this property that had he and his partners had the financial backing to continue working the old Jones Bonanza the vein would have been discovered, and the wealth he possesses today would have been awarded him earlier in life.

In addition to the organization of the Daly Mining Company in 1882, and of the Daly-West in 1891, Mr. Daly has been prominently connected with some of the most stable financial institutions of the State, he having organized the First National Bank of Park City, and acted as President of the same for a number of years. He is a director of the Commercial National Bank of this city, as well as Vice-President and Director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company, an institution affording all the advantages of the corporate trustee, the savings association and the commercial bank. Besides those with which his name is connected, he has furnished the capital for many enterprises that, but for his liberal aid, would never have been inaugurated or, at best, would have proved failures. This brings into prominence the generous side of Mr. Daly's nature, and it commands the admiration of the character student no less than that element which has made him eminent as a financier. He is not the type of man to court or brook ostentation. What he does for his fellow man is the expression of generous and noble impulse, and is done as inconspicuously as possible.

"He struck it rich"—Yes, but the element of luck may not obscure the stronger element, judgment, which told the man to maintain his faith in the treasure houses of the Park City mountains rather than to move on to new fields when his first efforts on the old Jones Bonanza failed, and this before the camp had emerged from its incipient stage. Friends will not dispel the illusion of those who would cling to the romantic version of Mr. Daly's success, by enumerating the various investments he has made in the district, all of which seem to have wooed and won the smile of the fickle dame; but they have their own opinion of the matter, and luck is the least of their opinions on the matter.

Mr. Daly is not a plunger. He is the possessor of vast interests admitting and demanding the utmost conservatism, and he has risen to the occasion. He is reinforced by his wide experience in mining, and the history of his mining assets is a history of growth under the influence of sagacious and successful management. Personally, Mr. Daly is courteous and unassuming in manner, and impresses one as a man of modest and intrinsic worth. His deeds reflect the big-hearted generosity which is the heritage of the West, and much is owed to his liberality and enterprise that never reaches the public ear.



BENJAMIN T. LLOYD.

BENJAMIN T. LLOYD is a native son of this "Inland Empire," having been born in Smithfield, Cache County, Utah, in '66. He entered Brigham Young Academy at Provo at an early age and later took a course at the University of Deseret. While attending the University, young Lloyd was also engaged as a clerk and student in the law offices of Richards & Moyle, where he acquired a fund of practical knowledge that served him in good stead at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which distinguished institution of learning he graduated with honors with the law class of '92. Returning to Salt Lake City he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of



BENJAMIN T. LLOYD.

his profession the same year and embarked upon a career that was destined to add his name to the roll of honor of his alma mater.

In 1893 and '94 he served his party as Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Salt Lake County, and in the early part of 1896 acted as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. A feature of his official position which has often been commented upon most favorably was the success with which he conducted the three campaigns of those dates. Every member on the ticket was elected for the first time in the history of the party, a desideratum which had never before been attained and one that has never been repeated. For two years, from '96 to '98 he acted as City Councilman, and during the legislative sessions of '98 and '99 he was an active member of that body. It will thus be seen that Mr. Lloyd always displayed an active interest in the affairs of his party, and was loyal to its tenets.

When in 1893 the golden tales of Mercur were being heralded to the world, it was but natural that Mr. Lloyd, being among the first to hear of the most recent discoveries, should become interested in the district. His initial purchase was the Gold Coin. He formed a company, of which he has been president since its organization, as well as the largest owner, and commenced the active development of the property. He has held many interests in the Mercur district, among which was the Sir Victor, the scene of the explosion three years ago, an accident which destroyed the 540 foot shaft, wrecked the machinery and ruined the buildings and surface improvements.

At the time of the explosion Mr. Lloyd had an option on the property, which was showing up well under the development work which was being followed. Nothing daunted, however, by the immense financial loss entailed, Mr. Lloyd immediately looked about him for other opportunities.

Among the successful companies now operating under the direction of Mr. Lloyd and his associates, the Copper Ranch Mining Company, organized and incorporated two years ago, is prominent. The property is located five miles northwest of Milford, and but one mile north of the branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, running from Milford through the great copper belt to Frisco. The holdings embrace seventeen claims in the richest mineralized territory of that district, so situated as to cover two miles along the course of the vein. The property lies between the Majestic Company's "Old Hickory" on the East and the "O. K." mine on the West. Its development consists of 4,100 feet of shafts, drifts and tunnels. The veins have great promise, being large, strong and well defined, and having all the other characterizations which indicate good values with sufficient development. At the Jewel Mound end of the group of claims the vein attains the enormous width of 105 feet. It is located between a granite foot wall and porphyry hanging wall. When Mr. Lloyd acquired the Copper Ranch property two years ago, in connection with the late R. C. Chambers and Moses Thatcher, Jacob West, Lafayette Holbrook and Eastern associates, he was elected secretary and manager, a position which he has since maintained.

The Copper Mountain Mining & Milling Company is another fine property, which Mr. Lloyd secured control of last December. Associated with him in the reorganization, which he effected, are such well-known mining men and financiers as Moses Thatcher, Vice-President of the Deseret National Bank, of this city; Charles Rood, Superintendent of the famous Ontario mine, of Park City; Hon. J. T. Hammond, Secretary of State; Judge W. H. Dickson, a prominent member of the Salt Lake bar; Lafayette Holbrook, a capitalist and mining man of Provo, Utah; and Jacob West, a banker of Logan, Utah. These gentlemen constitute the officers and board of directors as well, and their names associated with an enterprise guarantee financial responsibility, integrity and sagacity of administration.

The policy of the company has been progressive, and the property has been actively developed since the present management has been in charge. The property consists of seven claims through which the vein runs for a distance of 4,500 feet. Work has been conducted through a 450-foot shaft, from the lower level of which they are drifting west along the vein. At this point the vein is from 6 to 14 feet in width, and carries from 18 to 28 per cent in copper values. The vein lies between a granite foot wall and a lime hanging wall, and ore has been traced from the surface to the present depth. It is principally red oxide of copper with sulphide appearing in the lower workings. Under the efficient direction of Mr. Lloyd, development is being pushed to the best possible advantage.

Mr. Lloyd is democratic in the truest sense of the term, and his successes are accepted with as little ostentation as would be the measure of despair should disaster again overtake him. It may be added that he is Democratic in politics as well as in fact. He is a man of the West—warm hearted, generous and public spirited in all that the terms imply.

C. O. WHITTEMORE.

SALT LAKE CITY is becoming one of the world's great mining centers, and in viewing the influence of the mining industry of Utah's various camps on the growth and prosperity of Salt Lake City, the casual observer is likely to overlook many other attractive sources of the city's supremacy. Long ago the fame of the mining interest of this favored region superseded that of our climatic and scenic attractions, and it is not surprising that it has also distanced the report of the progressive and enterprising spirit which dominates the business and professional element of our city. To this characteristic, not less than



C. O. WHITTEMORE.

to the wealth and natural resources with which nature has endowed this section of the State, Salt Lake City owes her development; and it is the purpose of the publishers to present in this magazine the most striking examples of individual energy our rich field affords.

C. O. Whittemore is a native son of this great commonwealth, having been born June 29th, 1862. He received his education at St. Mark's school, in this city, graduating with the class of '82. Upon completing the course at St. Mark's, Mr. Whittemore, having decided upon a professional career, commenced the study of law in the offices of Philip T. Van Zile, at that time United States Attorney for the Territory of Utah. He was admitted to

the bar in 1883 and commenced the practice of his profession under most auspicious circumstances. He was accorded immediate recognition, and was Assistant City Attorney, when, in October, 1883, he tendered his resignation for the purpose of taking the law course at the Columbia Law School, in New York City. Upon completing the course in that celebrated institution of learning, Mr. Whittemore resumed the practice of law in this city, associating himself for the ensuing two years with the law firm of Dickson & Varian, Judge Dickson at that time being United States Attorney.

During the years 1887 and 1888 Mr. Whittemore was associated with Senator Arthur Brown. He built up a remunerative practice and has been retained in some of the most notable cases, before the courts of this state, among the most important of which we mention, Cope vs. Cope, in which case the right of polygamous children to inherit from their father was determined. Amy vs. Amy, in which the validity of a Probate Court divorce was sustained, both cases being decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Whittemore has always been prominently identified with the political history of Utah and is a staunch defender of Republican principles. In 1894 he was elected to the office of County Attorney, and filled the same for the next two years with credit to himself and the satisfaction of all with whom he had business dealings. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him United States Attorney for Utah, and in 1899, when the Utah State Legislature came to a deadlock, owing to the inability of the Democratic majority to agree upon a choice for United States Senator, Mr. Whittemore among others received the entire vote of the Republican minority.

Mr. Whittemore is one of the most indefatigable workers in behalf of the construction of a short line from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, and since its organization has been appointed general attorney for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company. He is at present associated in the practice of his profession with E. Bierer, Jr., and Pennel Cherrington, both gentlemen of exceptional ability. This amalgamation of talent has given to Salt Lake City one of its strongest law firms. Mr. Whittemore possesses those attributes of character which not only proclaim him a man in whose hands private affairs are safe, but, as well, a fit custodian of the interests of a community.

DENNIS C. EICHNOR.

SALT LAKE CITY may be said to be especially fortunate in the character and attainments of her professional men. Most of them are men of education and experience, and to accord them a place among the first in the West is hut to offer them what is their own. Especially is this true of the legal profession, which is represented in this city by some of the brightest lawyers the country has produced. Among those who have won distinction within the space of a comparatively few years, the publishers take pleasure in calling attention to Dennis C. Eichnor, our present District Attorney.

Mr. Eichnor is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Somerset County, that State, in the year 1858.

His early years were spent upon a farm, the winter months being put in at a district school. Mr. Eichnor, however, was possessed of an ambition that the prosaic life on a farm in the "Keystone" State failed to satisfy, and he determined to secure an education. In order to defray the expenses of a course at the State Normal School at Millerville, Pennsylvania, he taught school and studied law, graduating with the class of '87.

Acting upon the historic advice of Horace Greeley, Mr. Eichnor came West in 1888. Salt Lake City was at that time the Mecca toward which he directed his course. Arriving here, he was not long in associating himself with the men who stood at the head of his chosen pro-

fession in this city. We accordingly find him completing his law studies under the direction of Hon. W. H. Dickson. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1891 he was made Assistant City Attorney, a position which he held until two years later. While acting in the capacity of Assistant City Attorney, he also occupied the same position in the County Attorney's office, serving with Mr. Walter Murphy until



DENNIS C. EICHNOR.

1894. Upon completing his term of office with Mr. Murphy he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, held in 1895. While serving in the capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, Mr. Eichnor introduced the bill which was inserted in the Constitution prohibiting any municipality from leasing or selling its water works.

In 1900 Mr. Eichnor received a handsome majority in being elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District, the term of office extending over a period of four years. The efficiency with which he has discharged the duties of his office has met the applause of all good citizens, regardless of party tenets. Since 1898 Mr. Eichnor has been the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and in 1899 was elected Chairman of the Republican City Committee. He has conducted the campaigns for both city and county elections in a most masterful manner since holding the position which he has upon the committees.

GEORGE W. BARTCH.

GEORGE W. BARTCH is a native of the "Keystone" State, having been born in Dushore, March 15, 1849. He spent the early years of his life on a farm, his time being divided between the duties of most boys of his time and attendance at the public schools. At the age of eight, young Bartch was left an orphan, and the success which he achieved while yet a young man in his native state and the honors which have since been conferred upon him are the result and reward of a studious and ambitious nature. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach, thereby acquiring funds necessary for the continuance of his studies. He attended and graduated from the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in the class of '71. Not content with a mere diploma from a Normal School, he continued his studies at that institution of learning for a number of years, finally receiving the degree of M. S. from his alma mater.

For ten years after receiving his diploma, Mr. Bartch was engaged in educational work in his native state. After leaving the schools Professor Bartch was admitted to the bar as a practitioner in 1884, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he met with immediate and gratifying success. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda A. Guild, an accomplished young lady of exceptional attainments. Illness in his family in the year 1886 made it imperative that he should seek a more congenial climate, and in that year he became a resident of Canon City, Colorado. Upon establishing himself in that city, Judge Bartch met with a degree of success that was directly attributed to his knowledge of the many technical points of law. His practice was an extensive one, and his was a familiar face before the courts of that and adjoining counties.

In 1888 he removed to Salt Lake City, forming a partnership with Judge Blackburn. The law firm was receiving well merited practice, when the late President Harrison appointed Judge Blackburn Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and Judge Bartch Judge of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, which at that time was a most important office, the court being constantly in session. He continued in that office until appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory on January 4th, 1893. No better or more conclusive evidence of the popularity of Judge Bartch could be presented than the

simple announcement that he has held office continuously ever since his first appointment. He was elected a member of the State Supreme Court in 1895, and was the Chief Justice during 1889 and 1900. In the latter year he was re-elected to succeed himself, for a six year term, which will not expire until 1906.



HON. GEORGE W. BARTCH.

Judge Bartch's human sympathies and thoughtful mind have given him the power of clear and right perception of things. In his judicial capacity his influence has been for peace and harmony, based upon a higher regard for the rights of others. He takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of the city, and in public and private life stands for the moral advancement of society and the higher educational development of the community.

ARTHUR B. LEWIS.

IT IS a mistaken impression that mining is altogether a matter of chance. To the prospector, who scours the hills with pick and shovel the element of chance must be conceded; but to the careful investor and capitalist mining may be conducted upon a basis as conservative as pertains to most business enterprises. The men who have made fortunes in the hidden treasures of the West are of two classes; and while those who have risen from poverty to

Nebraska. In the early '60's Nebraska was a new country, and the boundless prairies offered few resources beyond that of agriculture, a vocation which appealed strongly to young Lewis. He received an education in the public schools of the day, and by diligent application succeeded in equipping himself for a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He returned to Nebraska, where he became interested in educational and journalistic work, and found-



ARTHUR B. LEWIS.

opulence in the space of a few years are glaring examples of the possibilities offered in mining in this locality, the great number who have entered the field as investors must stand for the conservative nature of this most alluring of all pursuits. Almost without exception, men who have applied sound business principles to mining in Utah have been rewarded far beyond the possibilities offered in any other field of investment. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we present a brief biography of one of the best instances of this class.

The great State of Ohio, which has given to our country so many able men in all walks of life, is the place of his nativity, he having made his debut upon life's stage in Milan, Erie County, Ohio, on the tenth of August, 1857. At the age of 12 he accompanied his parents to Ne-

braska. In the early '60's Nebraska was a new country, and the boundless prairies offered few resources beyond that of agriculture, a vocation which appealed strongly to young Lewis. He received an education in the public schools of the day, and by diligent application succeeded in equipping himself for a course in the Ohio Wesleyan University. He returned to Nebraska, where he became interested in educational and journalistic work, and found-

ed a number of papers, which he managed until his removal to Chicago, where for many years he was managing editor of the Lumber Trade Journal, a paper which, under his direction, prospered and attained an enviable reputation, and became an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to the lumber industry. In 1889, Mr. Lewis's attention was called to the great possibilities in mining in the West, and accordingly the same year he made his initial move in the calling which was destined to bring him fortune and influence.

His first experience took place in the South Pass District, in Wyoming, where he operated for some time. He next became interested in properties at Idaho Springs, Colorado, one of the oldest camps in that State, and the home of some of the famous silver mines of early days.

Mr. Lewis has always exercised the utmost caution in his selection of properties, and after a mining experience covering thirteen years in the principal camps of the West, he can look back upon his career with the satisfaction of having seen the properties under his control, maintain the reputation which he predicted for them.

In 1896 Mr. Lewis first became interested in the mining possibilities of this great Commonwealth. In that year he made a trip to Beaver County, and at once became impressed with the mineral wealth of the district, which at that time was in an undeveloped condition. Time has proven the correctness of his judgment, however, and the San Francisco Star, North Star, Rocky and Beaver Lake Mining Districts are now acknowledged to be among the richest in the State.

After spending five years in perfecting his plans, acquiring land and securing options on claims in the richest mineralized zones in the district, Mr. Lewis, in December, 1900, organized and incorporated the Imperial Copper Mining Company in Chicago, with a capital of \$5,000,000, of a par value of \$10 per share. He was elected President of the Company and retains a controlling interest in the property. Associated with him in the Company as officers and directors are the following well-known capitalists and financiers: W. H. Alexander of Chicago, Vice-President; J. P. Haynes of Chicago, Treasurer; and C. J. Caughey of New York, and Judge C. C. Goodwin of Salt Lake City, completing the Board of Directors. The property embraced in the holdings of the Imperial Copper Mining Company consists of a group of forty claims, including the famous old Massachusetts and Quartzite mines. The location of the property is in the San Francisco Mountains, and in the mining district bearing that name. It lies to the north of the great Horn Silver Mine, a property which was one of Utah's earliest dividend payers and still continues as such. The Cactus Mine, recently purchased by the bonanza king, Samuel Newhouse, for over a quarter of a million, adjoins the Imperial, while Frisco, the present terminus of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, lies but a few miles distant.

It has been the policy of the management to prosecute work with the utmost energy, and from the very first the results have been most gratifying. 3,000 feet of development work has been performed, consisting of tunnels, shafts and other workings. The ore gives handsome returns in gold, copper and silver, the smelter returns revealing as much as 20 per cent in copper and from \$2 to \$8 in gold per ton. The ore bodies found in the mine are immense in proportions, and the Imperial has a wonderful future.

Having created foreign connection, and floated the Imperial with such gratifying success, Mr. Lewis next turned his attention to the organization and incorporation of the Royal Copper Mining Company. In 1900 he had secured control of 700 acres of valuable ground formerly known as the old Cactus Group of mines, all of which had formerly been worked at a profit, notwithstanding treatment charges of \$35.00 per ton at the smelters. After a careful sampling of the ores and discovering good values in copper, gold and silver, Mr. Lewis, with characteristic quietness, launched the Royal Copper Mining Company, immediately following the Imperial, he acting as President and General Manager of this Company also. Work was

immediately commenced upon a three-compartment shaft, with the object of sinking it to a depth of 1,000 feet.

Mr. Lewis has exercised the greatest care in the selection of properties, and the highest tribute that may be paid his judgment is the unqualified success with which his ventures have been favored. While this is necessarily founded on the fact that the properties themselves possessed exceptional merit, it is but fair to attribute their successful development to the influence of a far-seeing policy in management, a ready grasp of conditions, and a forceful administration of office. In the Majestic Copper Mining and Smelting Company, the most recent of Mr. Lewis' flotations, we find no exception to the above assertion. The Company has been launched under the most auspicious circumstances. The mines of this Company were all extensive producers formerly, but under the former smelter charges of \$35.00 per ton and no allowance for copper and none for gold under \$5.00 per ton they were closed down. In this Company are the following groups: the Harrington-Hickory, the O. K., the Old Hickory and the Vicksburg, all good properties in the past, and with a record of having produced over \$1,250,000.00. Work on the properties has been progressing most favorably under the direction of Mr. Lewis, the greatest amount of development having been done on the Adelia and Harrington-Hickory, where the veins have been opened on various levels and large amounts of ore extracted. Work on the Vicksburg has also been prosecuted most vigorously and the mine is being put in fine shape. The shaft on the O. K. has been the scene of active operations for the past few months and immense amounts of ore are being blocked out.

With characteristic decision, Mr. Lewis early determined to be independent of the smelters and the enormous expense entailed by heavy freight charges. With this idea in view the Company is now erecting a smelter near Milford, where they will be able to handle the immense quantities of ores which the properties will produce. Mr. Lewis has ever been a man to read the great book of human nature aright, and, as a result, has gathered about him men whose attributes comport well with his own exceptional ability. The truth of this statement is reflected in the able management of the Majestic Company. It is but a question of a short time before it will have become celebrated for the regularity and munificence of its dividends, in the opinion of the best judges.

Mr. Lewis came to Utah equipped with the attributes demanded in the successful man of business, and his experience has proved that their application to mining is as valuable as in other pursuits. He has been conservative throughout, and none of his investments have been made in the spirit of a gamble. In floating properties, and few have been more successful, he has been no less conservative in his representations, and as a result the stockholders of the companies he has promoted have cause to congratulate themselves. Furthermore, it may be said that any properties coming under the influence of his management are rapidly developed and the interest of all concerned religiously conserved. Mr. Lewis is a man of pre-eminent executive ability and keen perception, and these qualifications have combined with his sterling integrity to establish a most enviable reputation for him in mining circles throughout the State.



MATTHEW H. WALKER.

THE men who have made fortunes in the West are of two classes: and while those who have risen from poverty to opulence in the space of a few years are the glaring examples of the possibilities offered in mining in this locality, the great number who have entered the field as investors illustrate the conservative nature of this most alluring of all pursuits. Almost without exception, men who have applied sound business principles to mining in this "Inland Empire" have been rewarded far beyond the possibilities offered in any other field of investment. Such an instance is found in the life of the subject of this sketch.

A native of Yorkshire, England, Matthew H. Walker began life in 1845. While a lad of some four or five years, his parents removed to this country with their family, settling at St. Louis, where for two years they remained

on their own account in this city, he was admitted to full partnership with them. In 1866 the boys purchased the corner occupied by the great private banking house of Walker Brothers. At that time they had a general merchandise store in the building, but by their honorable methods they won the esteem and respect of all with whom they came in contact, and in 1867, for the accommodation of their customers, who were in the habit of leaving sums of money in their care, they established the present firm of Walker Brothers, bankers, continuing in their mercantile interests as before. The success of the bank was assured from its very inception. In 1885 the bank was reorganized and changed from a private to a national bank, and for the ensuing nine years was known as the Union National Bank. At the expiration of that period it was again incorporated as a private institution



RESIDENCE OF MATTHEW H. WALKER.

To be erected on South Temple Street.

before coming on to Salt Lake, with a band of hardy pioneers of those days. After experiencing the many hardships with which the venturesome settlers of those days were forced to become familiar, the family arrived in this valley in the year 1852. There were four sons in the family, all of them older than Matthew, and that they were endowed with more than the average ambition, perseverance and determination, has been evidenced by the factors which they afterwards proved themselves in the transformation of a desert wilderness to the prosperous commonwealth with which we deal in this publication.

The school advantages of '52 in this valley were necessarily limited, and the opportunities which young Walker had to secure an education were meagre indeed. He has, however, been a student all his life and from the great teacher Experience he has acquired a knowledge of men and affairs equalled by few who have had opportunities thrust upon them.

He learned the mercantile business from the ground up, and, when his brothers engaged in business on their

under its original title, that of Walker Brothers, a name by which it had been known for so many years previous. For over a third of a century this establishment has been among the most highly honored and respected in the West, and during that time has known no reverses.

In 1873, associated with his brothers, Mr. Walker secured a large interest in the Emma mine in Little Cottonwood Canyon, and after operating the property successfully for a time disposed of the mine to a New York syndicate. The mines of the famous Ophir district next attracted his attention, and he was one of the incorporators of the Pioneer Mining & Milling Company, a pioneer in every sense of the word, a statement which will be appreciated when it becomes known that this company brought the first stamp mill into the territory. After successfully operating the property for four years, Marcus Daly, the late copper king of Montana, who at that time was in charge of their Ophir mine, was sent up into Montana on an exploring trip for Walker Brothers. Marcus Daly's attention was called to the Alice mine on the famous Rainbow Lode. He reported favorably upon the prospect, and

two of the brothers, after making a trip to the property, purchased it. No time was lost in moving their twenty-stamp mill to the new location. The Alice for many years was a most highly productive piece of property. At present it is being worked by lessees.

Besides owning a controlling interest in the Alice, Mr. Walker is treasurer and director of the Honerine of Stockton, and is interested in the Little and Big Cottonwood Canyons, as well as having large interests in the Tintic district, and property in Shasta county, California. Mr. Walker controls one of the largest dry goods establishments between Denver and San Francisco. The business is the outcome of the small mercantile establishment which was started in 1859 by the Walker Brothers.

It is gratifying in reviewing the careers of men who have won a golden reward in the West, to find so many who have proved worthy of their good fortune; and among those who enjoy the congratulations and goodwill of their fellow citizens none have stood higher than the Walker Brothers, of whom Mr. M. H. Walker is the sole surviving representative in this great commonwealth. He has manifested enterprise in the inauguration of concerns giving employment to hundreds of men; he has demonstrated his public spirit by his magnanimous support of all worthy enterprises, and by the association of his name with all moves tending to the moral and material advancement of his city, county and State.

ARTHUR L. THOMAS.

AWAY back in the Keystone State, in smoky old Pittsburgh, there was born, in 1850, a youth who had in him rare determination. His education was obtained in the common schools. This, however, was added to and rounded out under the instruction of private tutors, and in 1869 he found himself employed in a clerical capacity in the House of Representatives at Washington. He remained there for ten years, being advanced from time to time to responsible positions, and there he got his first practical lessons in American politics.

It was in 1879 that Mr. Thomas came to Utah. His arrival was important in that it was for the purpose of filling the office of Secretary of the Territory. His appointment was made by President Hayes. He served for four years and was re-appointed to the same office by President Arthur. For four years more Mr. Thomas discharged the duties of Territorial Secretary, and in 1886, while still serving in that capacity, he was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the Utah Commission. In 1880 he was the Federal supervisor of Utah's census enumeration. In 1884 he was appointed by the Legislature as a member of a committee to revise and compile the Territorial Statutes. He was identified with the labors of this committee until the spring of 1889, when he was appointed Governor of Utah, his commission coming from President Harrison. His term as Territorial Executive ran for four years. From then until January, 1898, he devoted himself wholly to business affairs and was very successful therein. At that time he received the appointment from President McKinley of Postmaster of Salt Lake City, and in January, 1902, was re-appointed to the same office by President Roosevelt.

Mr. Thomas, while governor of Utah in 1890, issued the call for the meeting of the first Irrigation Congress. It was just before this time that Mr. Thomas co-operated with the legislature in securing the passage of the statute that gave to Utah the free school system of the present day. It is an historical fact that business of all kinds prospered, in the territory under the administration of Governor Thomas and that more development work was done at that time than during any previous similar period. His administration, too, witnessed some of the most stirring as well as some of the most important events.

Aside from the responsibilities attaching to these larger offices Mr. Thomas has had many duties to discharge in other directions of public trust, such as being a member of the board of directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society and divers other organi-

zations. He was chairman of the commission which adopted the plans and erected the State Prison in 1891, chairman of the board of trustees which erected, two years previously, the first buildings of the Agricultural College at Logan; also a member of the commission which completed the Reform School buildings at Ogden; member of the board of insane asylum commissioners at Provo, and chairman of the Republican state convention which elect-



HON. ARTHUR L. THOMAS.

ed delegates to the Republican National convention which nominated McKinley at St. Louis in 1896. For the past ten years he has been a member of the Republican state executive committee and was a member of the last Republican convention that nominated Hon. George Sutherland for Congress. Since acting as postmaster, however, he has refrained from taking the stump or otherwise engaging actively in political work. During his terms of office as postmaster business has constantly increased in the Salt Lake office, while the service has been as good as can be found in any city of similar size in the country. Mr. Thomas takes great personal pride in it and has secured some appreciated reforms. He has also had very much to do with the installation of the rural delivery system in this county, which is greatly appreciated by the residents in the different sections where it has been put into operation.

DAVID KEITH.

THE subject of this sketch began his career at an age when most young men of the present day are receiving their educational training, and his active life forms an interesting and instructive lesson, especially to the aspiring youth of the time who desires to achieve success. In Utah there are few more respected citizens than David Keith, and he stands among the leading men of this State in influence and wealth. Success has not made him a less genial, wholesouled, charitable gentleman than he was when a fairly successful miner in the days

ing to try his fortune in the West, went to California. After a short stay in San Francisco, he went to Virginia City, Nevada. The Comstock in those days was the greatest mineral producing section in the world, and untold wealth was being taken from the mother earth. Young men of ability were in demand by the mine owners, and Mr. Keith found no difficulty in securing employment. His early training in Nova Scotia stood him well in hand, and being of temperate habits, he soon won advancement. He was foreman of the Overman and Caledonia mines, and



DAVID KEITH.

when he operated on the Comstock, but, on the contrary, Mr. Keith still finds pleasure in helping those who deserve help. It has been said truthfully of those who have amassed wealth in the mining industry that in obtaining fortune themselves they take from no other individual, but, on the contrary, add to the material wealth of the country. Mr. Keith has not alone added to the material wealth of Utah, but in his own success has been a factor in adding to that of others.

David Keith was born May 27, 1847 at Mabou, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and is a son of John Keith and Margaret Ness-Keith. His father was a farmer, and the family is of Scotch descent. After attending the public schools Mr. Keith, though only a lad of fourteen years of age, in order to assist in the support of his family, went to work in the gold mines of Nova Scotia. He followed this pursuit for five years and then, determin-

when the famous Forman shaft was projected by the owners of the Overman Mine, Mr. Keith was selected as the man to take charge of this important work. The results were not what the projectors of this work had anticipated, but the shaft was sunk between twenty-three hundred and twenty-four hundred feet before it was abandoned. In the sixteen years that Mr. Keith was on the Comstock, he made an enviable reputation for himself as a mining man, and when he left that section in 1883 for Park City, Utah, his fame had preceded him; but, like most of the mining men of that period, his worldly possessions were decidedly meagre. First he became foreman of the Ontario No. 3 Mine, which position he held for eight years.

Practically the first operation in which Mr. Keith was interested on his own account was when, in company with Thomas Kcarns and others, he secured a lease on

the Mayflower, and worked it successfully for a time, the property finally becoming involved in litigation with the Northland Mining Company, which seriously hampered operations for some time. The Northland was afterwards bought by the Silver King people. Numerous other properties were brought to his attention, some of which he interested himself in. His experiences were similar to hundreds of Western mining men, who have wooed and won fortune in the hidden treasure houses of Nature among the Utah hills. But all this time Mr. Keith was familiarizing himself with the character and formation of the country contiguous to the camp.

It was in the early 90's that David Keith, associated with Thomas Kearns and others, bought the property which has made the Park City District famous. The ore showed remarkable values, and after doing sufficient work to conclusively demonstrate that the ore bodies were

for many times their cost. The wisdom of his course grows evident daily. Give him the credit also for being a man who, suddenly becoming wealthy, has exercised a wisdom in its use reciprocally to the advantage of himself and the community in which he lives.

Four years ago Mr. Keith removed to Salt Lake City, where he has since made his abode. He erected one of the most beautiful and imposing homes in the State, situated in the choicest residence portion of the city. He has acquired other valuable real estate holdings in various parts of the business and residence portions of the city, and has evidenced his faith in the supremacy of both by the erection of some of the most substantial business blocks to be seen on our streets. He has always purchased for investment and not for speculation, and the property he owns is to a large extent producing income. His mining interests are by no means confined to the Park



RESIDENCE OF DAVID KEITH.

of immense proportions and secure a patent, the Silver King Mining Company was organized and incorporated in August, 1892, and from that date active development work and production began.

The reins of management having been placed in the hands of Thomas Kearns and David Keith, a policy of expansion was at once inaugurated. In the original instance it was a necessity, owing to the fact that the Silver King claims were of insufficient area for the prosecution of extensive operations such as were contemplated. Not the wealth of the Silver King alone, but its location in the midst of the camp's largest producers made the surrounding and unexplored territory valuable assets. Mr. Keith was not slow to recognize this fact, and at his instance the company has expended vast sums in adding to its territory in the last ten years, representing a series of investments which the company would not forfeit today

City district nor, indeed, the State. He is heavily interested in various properties throughout the camps of Nevada, a state in which he is thoroughly acquainted with all the mines and mining men.

Mr. Keith is a man of strong character, and as such, has won prominence in his profession. He is a man of comprehensive judgment, and, as such, has conducted vast mining operations with ability and success. He is also a man of generous public spirit and has contributed most liberally to the general interest. He is a man who receives the congratulations of his fellows when fortune smiles, and such a one as would retain their friendship and esteem should the fickle dame choose to frown. He is a man of exalted ideas, and loyal and unflinching in all his relations; and among the mining men of this and adjacent states few men are held in higher esteem for worthy attributes of character than he.

EDWARD PAYSON FERRY.

THE FAME of the Park City Mining District is world wide, and this fact is due not alone to the wonderful riches nature has stored up in the everlasting hills of Summit County, but equally to the brains, energy and perseverance of the men who cast their lot in that region, and in presenting any facts regarding the great mining camp, it is a duty, as well as a pleasure, to pay tribute to those who have forced the treasures from their hiding places and aided in giving the Park the high reputation it has obtained. Among those who have been most prominent in this respect, none are more worthy of special

the firm. Their interests extended at that time pretty much over the State of Michigan and included a number of lumber carrying vessels upon the Great Lakes. At one time the firm enjoyed the distinction of being the largest lumber merchants in Michigan, a State which had more lumber kings than all other States combined. The work attached to so great a commercial enterprise fell heavily upon the junior member of the firm, as his brother Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, took an active part in State and National politics, thus leaving the management of their vast lumber interests to his brother Edward. In addition to the responsibilities incident to the successful directing of



EDWARD PAYSON FERRY.

mention than the man who is the subject of this biography.

Edward Payson Ferry was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1837. His father was one of the first white settlers in Ottawa County, having emigrated to Western Michigan when it was the frontier State of the Union. It was but a natural sequence that he should become directly interested in the lumber business, as Michigan has long been known as the greatest timber State of that region. His son, Edward, after receiving his education in the public schools of his native city and later taking a course at that celebrated institution of learning, Beloit College, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious sire. In connection with his brother, Thomas W. Ferry, he formed the firm of Ferry & Bro., Edward P. being junior member of

so great an enterprise. Mr. Ferry for twenty years was the political manager of his brother Thomas W. Ferry. That he displayed a rare knowledge of men and possessed executive ability to a marked degree will be admitted without a dissenting voice when it is announced that under his management Thomas W. Ferry made his presence felt in National political life for over twenty years. He served his State as Representative for four terms and was later elected Senator at the expiration of his first term immediately succeeding himself. The strain of so strenuous a life made it necessary for Mr. Ferry to abandon for the time being his extensive interests in his native State, and seek recuperation in a milder climate. Accordingly, in 1878, at a time when the wonderful riches of Utah's mineral

wealth were being heralded to the world, we find him a resident of Park City.

Stagnation and retrogression were not elements of the young man's character. It was his role in life's drama to rise and advance; hence it was but in the nature of things that shortly after his arrival he became interested in the mines of the district. At that time the famous Ontario was the bonanza of the State, and by many conceded to be the only property in the district worth locating; Mr. Ferry, with far-seeing judgment, became convinced that the ore bodies which were making the owners of the Ontario wealthy, extended beyond the limits of the Company's property, and he quietly began the purchase and location of claims in the district. Mr. Ferry demonstrated by the success of his initial experiences, that it is not so much mining luck as correct business principles which are requisite to success in mining operations.

In company with former associates in Michigan, Mr. Ferry located and secured by patenting, an interest in many properties in the district, in the meantime thoroughly familiarizing himself with the geological formation of the camp before attempting to promote a company. In the early '80's, after having spent several years in the district, he, in connection with others, effected a combination of several claims and companies and organized them into the Crescent Mining Company. Mr. Ferry acted as Vice-President and General Manager of the property for a number of years until it was disposed of to other parties. It is a noteworthy fact, that under the active direction of Mr. Ferry as General Manager the Company paid the only dividends which it ever distributed. Among the other promotions of Mr. Ferry are the Woodside and the Boss, both properties having been worked and patented for many years and the controlling interest still being retained by Mr. Ferry.

In 1888, in connection with the Cleveland multi-millionaire, John L. Wood, Mr. Ferry financed the Anchor Mining Company. The promotion was effected by the consolidation of various interests in the district, some of which were involved in litigation at the time. Mr. Ferry assumed his customary active position in the direction of the affairs of the Company, with the result that the Anchor Mine developed marvelously during the succeeding few years. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the property was sold last spring to the Daly-Judge Mining Company, of which that veteran miner, John J. Daly, is the President and heaviest owner. The Daly-Judge people own extensive interests adjoining the Anchor property, and they will be developed through the Anchor shaft and tunnel.

Among the big bonanzas in which Mr. Ferry is a stockholder, we mention the great Silver King, which he assisted in organizing; the Daly-West, which is noted for the regularity and munificence of its dividends; and the famous Quincy Mine of the same district; also the parent of all Park City properties, the celebrated Ontario, which has a record of having disbursed over fourteen million dollars to its owners. Aside from his mining interests, Mr. Ferry is an extensive owner of real estate in Park City, and was one of the original owners of the townsite company, upon whose lands the camp has been built. In 1890 he became interested in the great forests of Washington, where on the shores of Puget Sound he acquired immense tracts of the finest timber land in this country. He organized a company, now known as the Ferry-Baker Lumber Company, and commenced an energetic crusade in the business pursued by his father before him. The acquisition of additional interests, however, proved too much for his impaired health, and shortly after, he was compelled to relinquish the management of his extensive interests to his sons, one of whom, E. S. Ferry, is a law partner of Joseph T. Richards, and the other, William Montague Ferry, by reason of special training with a view to relieving his father of the responsibilities and the cares incidental to his mining interests, is especially fitted to hold the position he does in relation to his father's business.

While so much of Mr. Ferry's time was necessarily engaged in his private interests, he was not blind to the obligations imposed by good citizenship, and in 1888 and again four years later his influence was felt upon the floor of the Legislature, as a Representative from Summit County. He was honored a number of times as Delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and at the meeting of that organization in Denver in 1891, he was elected permanent Chairman. Among the distinguishing traits of Mr. Ferry's character, not the least predominant and praiseworthy is his philanthropy. The magnanimity with which he conducted his relations with the laboring man has been the occasion of most favorable comment, wherever his generous acts are known. Mining, the pursuit in which he attained a fortune, owes much to the man whose perseverance and well directed efforts have added evidence to the fact that this field of enterprise is as much the realm of the business man and financier as it is of the speculator and investor. The community in which he lives is indebted to him no less for the influence of his career than for the unfailing and liberal support he extended to all projects conceived in the interest of the moral and material welfare of the City and State; and it is but just to say that few citizens of Salt Lake City, public or private, are held in higher esteem than he.



JOHN DERN.

IT HAS been urged against mining by the novitiate that one has to be the "early bird" to reap a harvest of gold.

No impression could be more erroneous, as has been demonstrated beyond dispute by the countless instances to the contrary in mining history; and residents of this section do not have to search far for convincing evidence that every day has its opportunities, and that they are not reserved for the "lucky" man more than for the conservative and far-seeing investor. Especially is this true of quartz mining, where extensive development is required to exploit a mine, and even in the case of placers the successful working of abandoned ground is of frequent occurrence. Among the striking examples afforded in Utah substantiating the preceding assertion, the Deseret News could present no better individual instance than that found in the following career:

Born in Germany in the year 1850, the early boyhood of John Dern was spent in his native land, until he attained the age of fifteen, at which time he came to this country, settling in Illinois, where he had a married sister. In the spring of 1869 the Union Pacific Railroad was completed and the great plains States experienced their first real influx of settlers. Among the throng who battled for a home in Nebraska was young Dern, then still in his teens. Fremont was little more than a frontier town in those days, but the rich agricultural land surrounding it proved a source of attraction for settlers, and in farming Mr. Dern made his first start in life.

Being of a commercial turn of mind, Mr. Dern was not content to remain a farmer, but only used this occupation as a stepping stone to something more to his liking. By 1880 he had accumulated sufficient capital to engage in business, and recognizing the opportunities afforded in handling grain, lumber, coal and live stock, he embarked in this pursuit. During the next ten years he was established in this line of business in Fremont and nearby towns in Dodge County.

While Mr. Dern's business affairs necessarily engrossed the greater portion of his time, he still found opportunity and inclination to respond to the obligations imposed by good citizenship. We accordingly find him representing the counties of Dodge and Washington, in the Tenth District, as State Senator in 1889 and 1890. He also served his party as treasurer of Dodge County for two terms during the early '90s. During his incumbency he thoroughly demonstrated his fitness for the office, and served to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Naturally in his daily association with men of affairs he became interested in numerous business and manufac-

turing enterprises. In 1892 he disposed of his grain business and purchased farms of the most productive land in that section of the State, which he secured during the financial depression prevalent in 1892, 1893 and 1894. These interests he still retains.

It was 12 years ago that Messrs H. W. Brown and G. S. Peyton, former residents of Nebraska, who were then living in Salt Lake, induced Mr. Dern, E. H. Airis and other Fremont men to become interested in what was afterwards known as the great "Mercur" mine, at that time a mere prospect, and while it was known since 1870, when

what is now Mercur was the mining camp of Lewiston, to have carried gold in considerable quantities, no effort had been made to do mining for gold. The ores were not free milling and little had been done except to work the mines for silver.

Upon arriving on the ground, in the interests of himself and associates, to examine the property, Mr. Dern, although not a mining man, believed from the surface showings that the prospects were good for developing big ore bodies. He accordingly recommended to his associates the purchase of the property. They immediately commenced the development of the mine and were rewarded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Company was incorporated in 1890, the company having sufficient ore blocked out to warrant the erection of an amalgamation plant. This process proved a failure, however, as only 15 per cent. of the



JOHN DERN

metal was saved. Various changes and experiments were made without success, and had it not been that the mine developed so well the owners would undoubtedly have suspended operations. Their perseverance was rewarded, however, in the discovery of the cyanide process for treating ores, which proved a wonderful success with them. It is appropriate to state in this connection that the Mercur was the first mine in the United States to adopt this process in the extraction of gold.

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the successful mining operators of the West are men who have entered the field without previous mining experience, a consideration which would indicate that it is not so much mining lore as correct business principles that are requisite to success in mining operations. Mr. Dern is an instance in point. His first mining experience was in connection with the Mercur mine, and he was the organizer and incorporator of the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Company, of which he was president until its consolidation with the De La Mar mines two years ago.

A history of the consolidation of the Mercur mine with the Golden Gate properties, owned by Captain De La Mar, the bonanza king of a dozen States, is a most interesting one. The deal was accomplished in Europe by Mr. John Dern and Captain De La Mar. The total area of the company's ground is 944 acres. One million shares made up the total of the stock in the new company, which was incorporated under the title of Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company.

The merger of the various mines proved a most shrewd and diplomatic move on the part of Mr. Dern, and met with the best possible result from a practical standpoint for both mines. The economical and successful treatment of all the ores of both mines was made possible, while a vigorous system of development work opened up immense

property is now in most excellent condition. He is also a director and heavily interested in the Dexter-Tuscarora Consolidated Gold Mines Company, and has since acquired many other valuable mining interests. Among his most recent investments is the purchasing of a controlling interest in and the organization of the Creole Mining Company of Park City. This company owns valuable claims in the best mineralized zone of the famous Park City district.

Mr. Dern has exercised the utmost caution in the selection of the properties, and the highest tribute that may be paid his judgment is the unqualified success with which his ventures have been favored. While this is necessarily founded on the fact that the properties themselves possessed exceptional merit, it is but fair to attribute their successful development to the influence of a far-seeing



RESIDENCE OF JOHN DERN.

new ore bodies in both the Golden Gate and the Mercur, which insured the successful operation of the largest cyanide plant in the world for years to come. Among the improvements inaugurated was an electric tramway connecting the two mines.

The company immediately took rank as one of the heaviest producers and dividend payers in the State, and in this connection it is pertinent to say that the Consolidated Mercur employs more men than any other metal mine in Utah.

Mr. Dern was Vice-President of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company until the last of February, when he and his friends acquired the De La Mar interests in the company, whereupon he was chosen President, while E. H. Airis, of the Dexter Tuscarora Consolidated Gold Mines Company became Vice-President, and George H. Dern Treasurer and General Manager.

In 1901 Mr. Dern assisted in organizing the Consolidated Uncle Sam Mining Company. This was formerly the old Jesse Knight property, located at Tintic. Since the consolidation work has been pushed rapidly and the

policy in management, a ready grasp of conditions and a forceful administration of office. Mr. Dern has ever been a man to read the great book of human nature aright, and, as a result, has gathered about him men whose attributes comport well with his own exceptional ability. The truth of this statement is reflected in the able management of the great Mercur property, which has become celebrated for the regularity and munificence of its dividends.

John Dern is a typical Western man. He possesses the generosity and warm-hearted hospitality of the Rockies, and the traits of character which won him friends in former days bind them to him to-day. He is one who has accepted fortune graciously, nor has permitted it to estrange the friendships of former days. Mr. Dern is a man of praiseworthy public spirit, and has contributed directly or indirectly to the furtherance of all public moves meriting his support that have been inaugurated of late years. In public and private life he stands for the moral advancement of society, and the influence of his presence in the community is for culture and moral growth.

P. A. H. FRANKLIN.

THE lives of the men who have won fame and fortune in the mineral wealth of the West furnish the biographer with material for romance, and their experiences are the warp and woof of anecdotes more engaging than the tales of the Arabian Nights. Among the many who compose this colony in Salt Lake City few are better known than the above-named gentleman. To him attaches an interest as one of the successful promoters and mine-

and young Franklin inherited the sterling qualities of character predominant in the race. He was educated in his native land where at seventeen years of age he entered a military school as a private. He was a diligent student and made rapid progress. His scholastic education continued uninterruptedly until his graduation from the institution as an officer in the army at twenty-two. While in the military school, he early developed a taste for mechan-



DR. P. A. H. FRANKLIN.

owners in the State. Success, however, has wrought no miracle alienating him from his fellow men. He is the same courteous, unassuming business man that he was before Dame Fortune consented to smile upon him. To say that Dr. Franklin has had an intensely interesting career is expressing it but mildly; few men of this country have succeeded in so marked a degree, in spite of obstacles, as he.

Dr. P. A. H. Franklin is one of the million horn sons of Norway, adopted by Uncle Sam. He made his debut upon life's stage fifty-five years ago, on the 8th of August, 1847. His parents were of a sturdy Norwegian ancestry,

and accordingly took a course in civil engineering. Immediately upon his leaving the military school he was appointed a civil engineer for the Danish government. The most important piece of engineering accomplished by him during the ensuing three years in which he was retained as a government engineer was the draining of the famous Seabourg Sea. This remarkable engineering feat was accomplished by running canals four miles to the ocean, Seabourg Sea being four feet above the ocean level. 12,000 acres of fertile farming land were thereby made fit for tilling. There is an historic feature connected with this incident in the young

engineer's life. The castle of Queen Catherine, famous in history, stood upon the very edge of this body of water, which by drainage was rendered farming land.

In 1873, at the age of 26, young Franklin left his native land for the greater possibilities offered to ambitious youths on this side of the water. Arriving in this country without friends or even a knowledge of the English language, he remained but a short time in New York before starting West. He visited Pittsburg, Chicago and many other points in the Middle States before finally deciding to come to Utah, which at that time was attracting world wide attention by its mining excitement. Accordingly the same year, 1873, found him a resident of this state, where he has since lived.

With a capital consisting of determination to win, backed by the home influences which had instilled into his very fibre the elements of industry, thrift and honesty that were to count for so much in his after life, he immediately looked about him for employment in the vocation which had so strongly appealed to him—mining. He first secured work as a common miner in the famous old Flagstaff mine in the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Right here was the difference between Dr. Franklin and the average prospector and miner. Devoid of experience or knowledge touching geology and mineralogy, he read and studied, and so equipped himself to recognize indications which would pass unnoticed by the superficial and ignorant genius, among whom he was so marked an exception.

After remaining at the Flagstaff for three years, during which time he occupied various positions from drillman and common miner to shift boss and foreman, he finally, in 1876, left the camp. His next venture was at the great copper camp of Frisco, where he erected a saw mill and secured adjacent timber land from which to draw his supply of lumber. He sawed most of the lumber used in the construction of the houses in the old town of Frisco, as well as having supplied the timbers for the Horn Silver Mine. Having thus acquainted himself with the intricacies of practical mining and the saw mill industry, he was next engaged in work upon the Horn Silver smelter, where he acquired a complete knowledge of the process and the plant. He was also employed in building the first dry concentrating mill ever erected in this State, the old Carbonate and Rattler Mine having let the contract.

It is not our purpose, within the compass of this sketch, to follow his career through the various camps of the West that claimed his attention for the seven years intervening between 1883 and the time of his first promotion in 1890. But we may say briefly that his experience was that of hundreds of other Western mining men who have, in the course of their careers, made and lost a score of fortunes. The American mining man of moderate resources is a born plunger, and it is through his fearless investment that the mineral wealth of the continent has been exploited and opened up; and, incidentally, that many individual instances are recorded where prominent mining men have found themselves once more at the foot of the ladder.

In 1890 Dr. Franklin secured an option on the Niagara Mine of Bingham, and incorporated it as the Niagara Mining Company. He was the supreme head and manager of the company for some time, finally disposing of his interests in the property. Later he became interested in the old Hope Mine of Basin City, Montana. It would be strange indeed if, in his daily contact with mining men, Dr. Franklin should not have been interested in the field of promotion. He established substantial connections in the East, and accordingly in 1896, he promoted the sale of the United States Mining Company in Boston, a property which early secured a place upon the list of dividend payers, and one whose stock is much sought after. In 1898 he organized the Blackbird Copper-Gold Mining Company, of which he is the President and General Manager. The property of the company consists of 103 claims surrounding the famous Cactus Mine, now owned by Samuel Newhouse and associates. The company also has 67 claims in the Blackbird Mining District in Idaho. Under the efficient management of Dr. Franklin, work upon the property has been progressing rapidly. The claims are located in some of the richest mineralized territory of that section of the state, and the ore values presented are most encouraging. About this time, Mr. Franklin secured control of the celebrated Yankee Consolidated Mine in the Tintic District. At the time he assumed charge of the company the mine was heavily involved in debt and development work was in a most unsatisfactory shape. With his characteristic ability for grasping the situation, he took the reins, with the result that the Yankee Consolidated rapidly forged to the front, and when he sold his interest in the property last August, the mine was in a most flourishing condition, as is attested by the demand for stock upon the Salt Lake Stock Exchange.

Among the most recent, as well as the most successful promotions made by this veteran operator, financier and promoter, are the Red Bird Mining Company, of which he is President and General Manager; the Mount Baldy Mining Company, and the Snowbird Copper Mining Company, of which he is the President, General Manager and heaviest individual owner. These companies are all located in the famous copper belt, lying between Frisco and Milford on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Dr. Franklin is conceded to be one of the most successful promoters in the State. The principal companies he has organized and incorporated are too well known on 'change to require more than passing mention. The mining man who reads this magazine, wherever he is, will recognize in Dr. Franklin a man who by his natural versatility and by his extensive knowledge of mining is especially fitted for a promoter.

No one who has read the story of bravery in adversity, of struggle and determination, of perseverance in the face of despair, and of the surmounting of obstacles in the life of Dr. P. A. H. Franklin, can but feel to congratulate him in the reward which has come to him. He is a man of pre-eminent executive ability and keen perception, and these qualifications have given him an enviable reputation in mining circles throughout the State.



HISTORIAN'S OFFICE
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 47 East South Temple St.
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

WILLARD F. SNYDER.

THERE is yearly as much invested in mining as there is in banking, and according to an authority upon the subject banking does not prove as safe or as profitable as mining. This may be received with some skepticism by some, as the old idea that mining was a speculation at best is still believed by many. The business of mining has now become practically a science, so that a mine is not as it was—a speculation. Competent engineers and mining experts are able to determine just what the extent and nature of any given mine are and the owners have only to figure the cost of getting out the ore and having it transported to the mills or smelters to ascertain what their profit will be. Among the little colony of men in this city who have been instrumental in developing the mines of not only this but adjoining States, with their own private capital, and interesting that of others, few have accomplished more or worked in a broader field than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article.

The careers of the mining men of Salt Lake furnish some of the country's most interesting bits of personal



STREET SCENE IN SALT LAKE IN THE EARLY '70's.
TABERNACLE IN THE BACKGROUND.

history. That of Willard F. Snyder is no exception to the general rule. From his early boyhood he was reared in the adventurous atmosphere of a mining camp, and being constantly associated with mining men it is not surprising that we find his entire life has been devoted to the following of this most fascinating calling. He owes his nativity to this State, having been born thirty-nine years ago in Davis County. His parents moved to the infant mining camp of Park City in 1870. Then the camp boasted of little besides its name, and the great bonanzas which have since been developed and numbered among the greatest mines of the world's history were lying dormant, the Ontario at that time being considered the only property in the district with any promise.

Until reaching his twenty-fifth year young Snyder had confined his attention to teaming and freighting in and around the camp. He was an observing youth and had by close study of the country formed an excellent idea of the geological formation of the country surrounding the camp; and to this learning was added the keenest of intellects and the shrewdest of natures.

The year 1888 marked the beginning of the mining excitement in Piute County, for it was in that year that

the Gold Mountain District made its debut into the mining world. A mining man in the truest sense, ever on the alert for new discoveries, it is not surprising that we find Mr. Snyder on the ground in the morning of its fame. He lost no time in making locations, and soon had three claims staked out. Here it is apparent that his previous mining experience had been of inestimable value, and one of the first claims he located at that time was the Annie Laurie. He afterwards sold the property to the Bald Mountain Mining Company. In connection with associates he next purchased some locations already made that promised well, and organized the Sevier Mining Company. This property he disposed of in 1896 to advantage. His interests in the district had by this time assumed such proportions and had met with such success that he branched out more extensively as a promoter and operator. His quick perception had discovered larger possibilities, and he concluded to try for bigger things.

He had a most thorough knowledge of the intricate mineral formations of the district which he had helped to organize, and was so sure that all that was needed to develop the mines was capital that he made a trip to Chicago in 1898 to establish Eastern connections. His wide acquaintance among the mining men of the country served him in good stead in the "Windy City," and in the same year he negotiated the sale of the Annie Laurie for what was considered an enormous price for the property, \$400,000. That the purchasers secured a bargain is evident when it is stated that today the mine is valued at five millions. At the time, this was the largest deal that had been consummated in that portion of the State. His next successful promotion was the organization of a pool in which C. K. McCornick and others were interested, for the purchase of the St. George Copper Company, better known as the "Dixie" Mine. Under the direction of Mr. Snyder the mine was developed until a year later he sold his controlling interest of 70 per cent for \$200,000. Today the property is valued at three-quarters of a million, thus fully demonstrating Mr. Snyder's reputation as a successful promoter.

The same year he started negotiations for the Dalton and Lark property. With Mr. Snyder engineering the deal the property was put in shape and seven months later the Bingham Consolidated Company purchased the property for the large sum of \$1,250,000, which up to that time was one of the large transactions made in that district.

Above we have reviewed the career of Willard F. Snyder in part; but we have reserved for the last his crowning achievement, wherein he has tendered to this State a corporation that has accomplished much in the way of developing our latent mining resources. In July, 1901, a company was formed under the style of the Western Exploration Company, and Mr. Snyder passed to its official head as President, and has since directed operations as its General Manager. Among the gentlemen who are associated with him in the company are P. L. Kimberly, a resident of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and a multimillionaire, and one of the present owners of the celebrated Annie Laurie; W. G. Filer of the same city is a director and Vice-President; C. O. Ellingwood of this city acts as Secretary, Treasurer and Director as well. They, together with Bismarck Snyder, complete the directorate of the company.

Among the various properties which the company has acquired, the Honoring Mining and Milling Company is one

of the most promising. Years ago this mine produced over two millions above water level. When this was reached the old company suspended operations on account of inability to get rid of the water. The company under the direction of Mr. Snyder propose to run a tunnel into the hill 7,000 feet, at which point it will tap the vein 500 feet below the old workings, and 1,400 feet below the surface. Work on the tunnel commenced on the 7th of July, this year, and to date they have broken the record on tunneling, having driven it a distance of 1,500 feet in 90 days. The company owns the controlling interest in this property as it does in all the mines it is associated with. Like the Montana copper king, W. A. Clark, Mr. Snyder does not believe in retaining a minority holding in properties, thereby displaying one of his strongest characteristics.

The Sampson Mining Company, located in the Bingham

of the company are invested. They hold an interest in the property and have an option on the balance. As thirty men are engaged in developing the mine, it will probably be heard from shortly, although it is known to be a high-grade proposition. Another gold property in which Mr. Snyder has interested his company is the New Pass Mining Company, located in Austin, Nevada.

He recently secured an interest in the Balaklala Mine of Shasta County, California. It is considered one of the biggest copper properties in the State, and immense sums of money have been expended by Mr. Snyder's company in the development of the ore bodies, with the result that at a recent examination by an eminent mining expert it was estimated that over one and three-quarter million tons of ore had been blocked out. There seems no limit to



SALT LAKE CITY IN 1922, FROM THE CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

mining district, is another of the earlier acquisitions of the company, and one upon which development work has been pushed so vigorously that the mine is now upon the list of "shippers." In the Tintic District the company is interested in the Boss-Tweed Mining Company. The property is situated between the Carisa and the Star Consolidated, and if there is anything in location—and the history of mining has proven that there is—the Boss-Tweed has a future and we may add, a present as well. Work on the property is being pushed in accordance with the policy of the company's management.

The same shrewd business acumen which has characterized Mr. Snyder's operations in this State is evident in his acquisitions by purchase of a number of California properties, among which we may call passing attention to the Red Cross Mine located in Nevada County, California. A twenty-stamp mill has been erected upon the property, and will be in operation by the first of the year. The mine is a gold proposition and the ores are treated by amalgamation and concentration, one of the most economical as well as satisfactory methods of handling free-milling ores. Recent scientific discoveries make it possible to handle ores at a profit which formerly were of no value owing to inability to treat them.

The Gold Peak Mining Company of Kern County, California, is one of the newest properties in which the funds

the depth of copper veins in the Montana bonanzas, and this seems to be true of all mines, in fact, where that mineral is found, whether it be Montana, Arizona, Utah or California. By reason of the new milling machinery and modern methods of smelting, large profits can now be realized from ore which was formerly thrown aside as too low a grade to be smelted, or the mine was not worked at all. The low grade ore mines today are among the most valuable because of the immense quantity of ore and the small expense with which it is mined.

Mr. Snyder, though an unusually active man in the conducting of his rapidly growing and diversified interests, finds time for the gratification of various other dominating instincts. Quiet and unassuming, yet shrewd and tactful, he has a faculty for solving aright the multifarious problems of an eventful career, and his business judgment has been amply evidenced by the success of great enterprises. Starting in life without capital, he has demonstrated the value of energy, foresight and pluck in building up a profitable business and one in which his interests are identical with those of the State in which he operates. His success has been manifestly the result of business attainments of an exceptional character, and an ability that has made him prominent among the most successful promoters not only of this State, but of the West as well.

The CITY OF THE SAINTS



THE CITY OF THE SAINTS. Such is the distinctive municipal pseudonym bestowed by a celebrated writer and traveler upon Salt Lake, the world-wide famous metropolis of the inter-mountain region, which a little more than half a century ago was the undisputed and undivided abode of red-skinned savages and beasts of the wilderness. And a pretty and proper designation it is.

But still prettier and far more romantic is the city

His name in a region where desolation reigned, and civilization was unknown.

Salt Lake has no prototype in the New World. In many respects she has none in the Old, though Jerusalem, that ancient habitation of peace and subsequent center of strife, was set in a land that has marvelous counterparts in the abiding places of the Latter-Day Israel, whose chiefest gathering point is Salt Lake—"The City of the



THE FAMOUS MORMON TEMPLE—FORTY YEARS IN BUILDING—ESTIMATED COST \$3,500,000.00.

itself. Where is there a city on the American continent that has the historic interest or the picturesque surroundings possessed by the beautiful young capital that so proudly and majestically rears her head amid desert lands and mountain fastnesses? A city, given to the world through the travail and sufferings of a people who, fleeing from the enemies of religious thought and liberty, sought God and builded not only a State, but erected Temples to

Saints," conspicuous and glorious among the vales of Utah as was the city of David above the valleys of Hinnom and Jehoshaphat. Palestine has its River Jordan that connected its Dead Sea with a lake of living water. So has Utah. It had its Mt. Nebo that towered above its rugged fellows. So has Utah. It had its thirsty farms and orchards that drew their liquid life from the fresh water lake that emptied its contents into the sea of salt.

In both lands these hodies are conceded to bear a surprising likeness to each other, and both have other characteristics so much in common as to suggest the thought that the Divine Architect must have designed it so.

RETROSPECTIVE.

As another writer has stated in the opening article to this hook, Salt Lake City was founded in 1847. The man whose name will be linked with it most closely in the cycles of the future, as it has in those of the past, is

Brigham Young. It was his wisdom that formed the controlling force in that marvellous journey across the trackless plains from the Missouri River to the shores of the far-famed saline lake that "lies between the mountains

build up Zion. A soil as dry as powder, with a vegetation so sparse as to cause the instant query, "Is it possible that the sustaining things of earth can be produced here?" was found on every hand. The few silver streams that threaded their way from the Wasatch Range were quickly licked up by the thirsty sand and gravel. But what the site lacked in the way of inviting verdure was compensated for in the natural advantage of location. That much the visitor of today can readily see. He finds a city of homes such as he has never seen before. On a gentle western slope of the Wasatch Range in a splendidly protected corner, the city stands overlooking the valley of the lazy Jordan, now tapped on every hand to give life to the thousands of orchards and farms that run from the very fringe of the city itself to the mountains round about. From the plateau above this city of homes, or from a still more elevated position farther up the mountain side, from one of the hundreds of peaks that stand like sentinels



THE GREAT "MORMON" TABERNACLE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AUDITORIUMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

and the great Pacific Sea." His was the mind that planned in detail every undertaking of consequence in that unparalleled pilgrimage. His was the mind that saw to the execution of every assignment and the overcoming of every obstacle that was thrown in the way of his mighty purpose. And his was the mind that, after the arrival of the Pioneers in the Promised Land of the New World planned the future "City of the Saints."

THEN AND NOW.

The stranger who lingers within the gates of Salt Lake City today can but poorly picture the desolation that reigned in the sun hurned desert on the entrance into the valley through Emigration Canyon on July 24, 1847. Still, if he has any imagination at all, he can see in the dim past, enough of the condition that obtained at that time to know that it must have taken stout hearts and determined minds to select this as the place in which to

guarding the city and valley of thrift and industry, the best view is obtained. He looks out upon a grandeur of scope and environment that must stir to the very depths the soul within him, when he sees what is, and remembers what was. He will never know what it cost to make the mighty transformation that has been wrought, but he can see that the City of the Saints is a living, breathing miracle in the heart of the Great American Desert.

WAS MEXICAN SOIL.

Utah was Mexican soil when the historic hand of Pioneers came as a vanguard to blaze the way for Western civilization. It had been part and parcel of that country from the beginning. But immediately on the arrival of the Mormons they took possession of it in the name of the United States, and threw the Stars and Stripes to the breeze from the top of Ensign Peak, which stands almost at the very head of East Temple Street, the principal

thoroughfare of the city. And from the same proud eminence Old Glory floats today on all State and patriotic occasions.

When the Pioneers gathered for the first time on the site where the great white stone Temple now stands

this time the question arose as to whether 40 acres, the area first determined upon for the Temple Block, would not be too large. The matter was affirmatively decided and at a subsequent meeting, it was concluded to reduce it to ten acres, the present size and the area of all the other regular sized blocks of the city.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

On Saturday, July 31, a concerted movement was made, and a large hewery of hush and boughs was constructed on the Temple Block; this was the first structure in the nature of a habitation or place of shelter, erected for white men in the valley, though it was only a light and temporary affair. On the following day religious services were held therein, and on that day it was decided that the Pioneers, who had divided into two camps, should co-operate and labor unitedly together; that all horses, mules and cows should be tied near the camp at night, that the work of building cabins as a protection against the rigors of the coming winter should be undertaken without delay, and that they should be so constructed as to form a defense stockade in the event of raids by Indians. Spanish adobe, or sun-dried brick, such as are seen in some of the oldest residences of the city today, was the material selected; logs from the canyons were also freely used in the construction of the Pioneer buildings.

THE OLD FORT SQUARE.

A piece of ground in the southwestern part of the city was chosen for a stockade. Its extent was ten acres.

they were addressed by Brigham Young, who reminded them that they had gathered in Utah according to the direction and counsel of Joseph Smith, the prophet and founder of the Latter-Day faith. It was a solemn assemblage. Those who comprised it had just completed the most notable pilgrimage of modern times. They had journeyed over a practically untraversed country for more than a thousand miles. It had been a hazardous march. Death and disease had pressed them heavily, and much of the time the gaunt finger of famine had pointed at them. The new land into which they had come was sterile and uninviting. That was evidenced on every hand. Still they murmured not. The master spirit that swayed them—their own faith in the cause they represented—told them that all would yet be well, and that they would become a blessed and prosperous people. That was enough.

THE CITY'S SITE CHOSEN.

It was on the evening of the 28th of July that this meeting was held. It is recorded that the hush that fell over the gathering was of the most solemn character, and that all spoke and acted as one man. They saw eye to eye. There was no dissent. All was peace and love. They had just voted upon the location and plan of the new city. Under the inspiration of the time they had listened to the declaration that the city they were about to found was but the installation of a new dispensation of civilization amid the everlasting hills, and that that founding had been not only foretold but directed by their first prophet. They wanted no more. They knew full well that he would have been with them in person had he not died the victim of the bullets of assassins. But they knew, too, that his mantle had fallen upon a great man, and that he would direct them aright.

At the meeting in question the Apostles were appointed a committee to lay off the city. A few days later the actual work of surveying was under way and in charge of Orson Pratt, one of the profoundest mathematicians of his generation, and Henry G. Sherwood. At



INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE—SEATING CAPACITY 8,000.



THE FINEST PIPE ORGAN IN THE WORLD.

It was for years called the Old Fort Square, but is now termed the Pioneer Square, out of regard for the stalwart

band that made it their first camping place. The fort, or stockade, was composed of log and adobe houses on the east side, while the three other sides were enclosed by a

tents or prairie schooners. A year later Salt Lake was divided into its now famous ward system. At that time it had nineteen wards. Today it has something over thirty. A bishop and his two counsellors constituted the direct authority over each. They served in secular as well as in religious capacities. They collected taxes and saw



PIONEER MONUMENT.
Erected in memory of the Pioneers.

high earth wall. Thus were very adequate defense and protection measures taken against marauding redskins. On August 22, or within one month after the arrival of the Pioneers, a conference was held in the bowery and a stake organization, such as exists today, was provided for. The new municipality was also given its first name, on motion of Brigham Young. It was "Great Salt Lake City of the Great Basin of North America." The postoffice was named the "Great Basin Postoffice," and the valley's most attractive water course—the Jordan river—and other streams and objects were given their titles at the same time. During the following months the population of the city was steadily being added to by the arrival of other Saints from the East, and soon Old Fort was found inadequate for their accommodation. As a result two contiguous blocks on the south were enclosed in like manner. A few of the more courageous characters lived on the outside of the Fort, among them being Lorenzo D. Young, who erected a log cabin on the banks of City Creek, where now stands the historic Beehive house.

THE NOW FAMOUS WARD SYSTEM.

Toward the close of 1848 the City had a population of 5,000, and 450 buildings. Of course these dwellings could not afford shelter for all, and many dwelt in their



THE FIRST HOUSE ERECTED IN SALT LAKE CITY.
Still Occupied.

to the judicious disbursement of the same. They assumed the lead and guide in all things; counseled against litigation or other disputes, and acted as peace arbiters and adjusters when such arose. This method of government was new to the world up to this date. While it would not now be proper or successful it was then both. The nearest approach to anything of the kind was that exercised by the New England ministry in the earliest colonial days when they discharged wisely and well, functions of a somewhat similar character. Of course, the men entrusted with these important responsibilities were chosen by the people themselves and were known for their



THE ASSEMBLY HALL ON TEMPLE BLOCK.

wisdom and probity. These duties, it should be borne in mind, were always given gratuitously.

Immigration into the new city continued and in 1850 it was estimated that it contained 6,000 people. Not all who came, however, remained. Many, under instruction of their leaders, were going out into other counties to colonize and reclaim the hitherto unbroken land that was threaded by mountain streams here and there. In other words, they were doing their part in the laying of the foundation of the great State of the future. As the city grew, it was found necessary from the very nature of its development, to change to the regular machinery of municipal government, though strict truth demands the statement that its management has been none the abler since the change was made. Salt Lake City has had in all twelve mayors. The first was Jedediah M. Grant, and the last, and present, is Ezra Thompson, who is serving his second term of office.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR CIVILIZATION.

The part that Salt Lake City has played in the development of the Pacific Coast is a very great one—how great not even the historian will ever be able to tell. Al-

of passing trains of emigrants secured exchanges at far lower rate—rates that were a veritable blessing to them.



THE ALTA CLUB.

Later, other travelers who pushed off into the wilds of Idaho and Montana, and into sections farther to the northwest, either in search of hidden treasures or home sites found similar benefits and advantages. This was the spot where they rested, where they obtained their fresh supplies. It was, in brief, the half-way house across the continent. It was the supply station then, and is in a large measure so today for much of the same tributary country. Salt Lake accelerated greatly, if indeed it did not make possible, the building of the first transcontinental railway system. With that in successful operation, a great financial, industrial and civilizing feat had been accomplished, and Salt Lake was made happy in being placed in close touch with the outside world.

The commercially inclined mind will readily discern that Salt Lake City has something more substantial than picturesque surroundings and sentimental history. A brief glance at the map will show that it is situated in the very heart of the largest and most important trade region of the intermountain West. Small wonder then that it is the recognized railroad headquarters of the trans-Missouri country today.



HISTORIC EAGLE GATE.
Erected by Brigham Young in 1859.

most simultaneously with the founding of the City of the Saints came the discovery of gold in California, and strangely coincident therewith was the fact that the "Mormons" participated in that important event. Soon came the mighty rush of gold hunters across the continent. Salt Lake was on the highway to the coveted goal. It was the great stopping, resting and outfitting place between the Missouri river and the new Eldorado. It was here that supplies were obtained to replenish the larder that had run so low en route, or that was emptied altogether before arrival; for the settlers of the Salt Lake valley lost little time in causing the sterile soil to produce that which would sustain life, the needs of the traveler were supplied, and under specific instruction from President Young, the exchange was made on the live-and-let-live policy. This does not mean that high prices did not prevail, for the contrary was true at times, in fact merchandise, which was all hauled by ox teams from the Missouri river brought fabulous prices. For instance there were occasions when flour was sold at a dollar a pound; sugar at 60 cents a pound; nails at \$70 a keg; and kerosene at \$25 a can, with other things in proportion. But in the main the hundreds



THE FAMOUS SALT LAKE THEATRE.
Erected by Brigham Young in 1852.

The capital that has been invested by the gigantic transportation corporations that have long had a foothold here has been well placed. It is more than worth

the while of the common-carrier kings and financiers whose new roads are headed hither from Denver on the east,



from Oregon on the northwest and from Los Angeles on the southwest, to engage in the struggle now under way.

concerns of this city have their traveling representatives in all of these states hustling for trade and taking orders for goods manufactured here. That they are meeting with success is eloquently told in the stupendous figures quoted above. There is every reason to believe that the future will tell even rosier tales concerning the growth of Salt Lake's business. Why should it not? Salt Lake sits in the midst of a thriving country with people paying her tribute for more than a thousand miles around; and that they must continue to do so, nature has unmistakably decreed.

RESOURCES THAT GIVE IT LIFE.

The resources that contribute most to the wealth and increasing power of Salt Lake City are stable in their



SALT AIR PAVILION—ONE OF THE FINEST BATHING RESORTS IN THE WORLD.

They all realize that Salt Lake must not be left on the side in the present operations and that it must be on the "main line" for transcontinental and Oriental traffic in the days to come.

It is a known fact that the jobbing interests of Salt Lake City are immense—that they more than double those of Denver every year. In 1901 they aggregated actual transactions of more than \$25,000,000. This year they will, it is conservatively estimated, exceed that sum fully \$5,000,000. These figures are such that they astound the reader but they are correct nevertheless and show more plainly than anything else the strong position of Salt Lake as a jobbing center. This is a prestige that Salt Lake merchants have been building up in all the years that are past, from the days when gold dust and bullion were weighed and accepted in lieu of specie, and when barter was one of the customs of commercial activity, until now, when every modern and up-to-date business method is employed to hold and increase trade relations with the outside states, which include Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada. Today the big business

character. Their breadth has been measured, their length scanned, their depth sounded and their productiveness



ON THE SHORES OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

tested. They all possess the qualities that insure their endurance through the long future. The soil of the imme-

date and surrounding country, touched by the magic wand of modern irrigation, is made to yield almost everything

husbandman is being made to yield as never before in its history. Great sugar factories have reared themselves upon the right and left, and all have prospered and sown the seeds of progress in their wake. While Utah in general is the beneficiary of all this, Salt Lake is so in particular.

The foregoing are merely a few of the things that go to make Salt Lake the city of strength that it is, and that it will always be. There are others of minor importance yet substantial in their nature that add their mite, but these are the main ones and sufficient to show the stranger how fortunately independent Salt Lake City is, aside from the unequalled position it occupies as the natural trade center of an area of such mammoth proportions as have been heretofore referred to. Meanwhile it will be well to remember that as all roads lead to Rome, so do all the avenues of intermountain business lead to Salt Lake.

ESSENTIALLY A CITY OF HOMES.

The number of people owning their homes is said to be larger in Salt Lake than in any city of the same size in the country. No city on the continent shows a



FORT DOUGLAS—MILITARY POST NEAR SALT LAKE CITY.



THE SALT PALACE.

that is necessary or good for man's happiness and prosperity. Flocks and herds roam upon thousands of hills and even the forbidding desert wastes afford the best of winter range for sheep that aggregate great numbers and produce immense wealth. And the steep, corrugated mountain chains that encircle the values of fair Utah, what of them? They are pouring forth their streams of gold and silver, of copper and lead and other metals, the richness of which is being absorbed into the common trade life until the glow of commercial health is evident everywhere. Proofs of this are seen on every hand. Employment for all who want it; new business blocks and handsome residences; public improvements; all attest the substantiality of the resources that feed the City of the Saints. The permanency of these resources is unquestionable. The mines that have been making men rich beyond the dreams of avarice in the past, are still producing treasure for the benefit of present as well as future generations. The mines that were only prospects a short time ago have joined the ranks of the dividend-payers, and still others are falling into line, while the fallow earth that is turned and tilled by the



GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

more varied or pleasing style of architecture. Brick and stone are the principal materials used, and these are of the very

best quality. The color is whatever the builder desires. The old Pioneer homes are well-nigh things of the past, though one stands out here and there as a reminder of some almost forgotten object or character, linking bygone days with those of the present, and contrasting that which is with that which was. The new era is now here, and it is here to remain. The humble abodes of the laborer and artisan are being equipped with the conveniences of modern domestic life. The palatial dwelling places of the mine-owner, the business man and the stock raiser are of the best types and are so numerous as to at once attract attention. It is not strange that it should be a city of homes. It would be strange if it were not. It has all of the qualities to make it so, and has fewer disadvantages than any sister city. In fact, these are reduced to such a minimum that it may be said that they do not exist at all.

ADVANTAGES AND ATTRACTIONS.

If a climate is wanted that will give health and prolong life it is here. If sunny skies and bright days are a charm worth seeking for and enjoying, they can be found here in all their radiance and glory. If consumption's honey fingers point at you, the ozone of this region will do as much for you as that of any on the globe. If you have rheumatism, the thermal springs and mineral waters that bubble and boil and come to the surface both within and without the city, will straighten your back, take the halt out of your walk and make you young again. If

you have any of the ills that saline bathing will benefit there is no place on earth where such ablutions can be had so easily, cheaply and enjoyably as



"AMELIA PALACE."

Residence of Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Holmes.

on the bosom and in the waves of the Great Salt Lake, only a few miles distant, where you will learn to your astonishment that you are floatable and unsinkable. If you admire mountain scenery and love to wander in canyons that rival the great gorges of the Alps in their beauty and grandeur, they are at the city's very door. If in those days farthest removed from winter's cold you would experience the

novelty of standing on the steps of your home in the valley and glancing upward toward the towering peaks of the Wasatch Range, view the drifts of snow that are all but everlasting, you may realize that delight also. If in the brief space of an hour or two you would hide yourself from the city's heat in mid-summer to live among the pines and rocks and rare wild flowers where these snow-drifts abound, and down which you can toboggan with a rapidity far more thrilling than safe, and where at night time you must kindle a camp fire and wrap yourself in robes of extra weight to keep your blood at comfortable temperature, that ecstatic pleasure is likewise most easy to obtain. If you would behold sunsets that inspire, enthrall, transfix, then turn your eyes westward from the city any afternoon of summer or autumn, across the



RESIDENCE OF HON. THOMAS KEARNS.

placid waves of the mysterious inland sea, that lies, the wonder of the world, four thousand feet above the ocean levels, and gaze upon the glory of a spectacle that artists cannot paint or word builders describe. If the Creator has endowed you with a fancy and a love for the beautiful, you

the State University, a great and growing institution itself. Besides these all of the leading churches have schools and colleges of different kinds. The number of at this writing (1902) is in excess of 16,000. The compulsory school age is from 6 to 18 years. The public schools have attained a high standard of proficiency and are among the very best in the country. The buildings are modern and up to date in all respects. The well-to-do of other States have not been slow to seize upon the fact that this is an educational center, and many are coming here to live on that account, while others are sending their children hither to be educated. Then social advantages are all that can be desired. There is a moral and wholesome atmosphere and a friendly and liberal minded people, among whom it is good to dwell.

Salt Lake is the undisputed amusement Mecca of the West. The best that the dramatic art can afford may usually be witnessed here. In matters musical the Utah metropolis is entitled to a place in the front ranks. That is where it clearly belongs. Its great Tabernacle choir; its far-famed organ; its male voice clubs; its Ladies' Chorus; its solo song-birds; its composers, orchestras, conductors and general musical standing, all attest that fact.



WM. MCINTYRE'S RESIDENCE.

will never forget the sight. You may have seen sunsets elsewhere, but none like these. As the great orb of day dips lower and lower towards the horizon it would seem that nature's laboratory has been ransacked for agencies that will cast upon ethereal canvas colors so deep, tints so dainty, so subtle, so miraculously blendful, that one is almost made to feel that the Artist of All Artists is permitting us to look upon a picture taken from the gallery of the Infinite. And thus we watch the sun as he enacts before our astonished eyes the delusive performance of plunging into the depths of the lake behind one of a score of islands that shut out the last lingering rays of his light each day in the year. In an hour an entrancing twilight has succeeded the all too-fleeting display of color creation, and dark, heavy shadows have followed the twilight. Then all is over until the morrow, when the same magic panorama may again be seen, but with a world of bewildering variations.

EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SUPERIORITY.

The educational and social advantages of Salt Lake City are generally recognized. The public school system alone has property valued at more than \$1,500,000, exclusive of

POPULATION AND MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

The population of Salt Lake City is about 65,000. Its public edifices, chief of which is the joint City and County Building, is one of which any city several times its size might well be proud. The principal and most elaborately improved park is Liberty Park, although there are others



RESIDENCE OF A. W. McCUNE.

whose natural advantages will make them places of beauty in the days to come. Business streets paved with Utah asphaltum; two hundred miles of modern, up-to-date rail-

walls; the many other church buildings of unique distinction; Saltair, the most famous inland bathing resort in the world; its picturesque Salt Palace; the historic Salt Lake Theater; the famous Lion and Beehive Houses; the tithing



AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM.

way lines; more than one hundred miles of stream-fringed and shady streets 132 feet wide; bank clearances of nearly two hundred million dollars per annum; a death rate of only 9.77 per 1,000; a sewerage system of high excellence and a successfully operated sewer farm; great gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal mines close at hand—these are some of the gifts and blessings enjoyed by Salt Lake City. As points of particular interest to the stranger it has the



THE STATUE OF THE ANGEL MORONI,
SURMOUNTING THE GREAT "MORMON" TEMPLE.

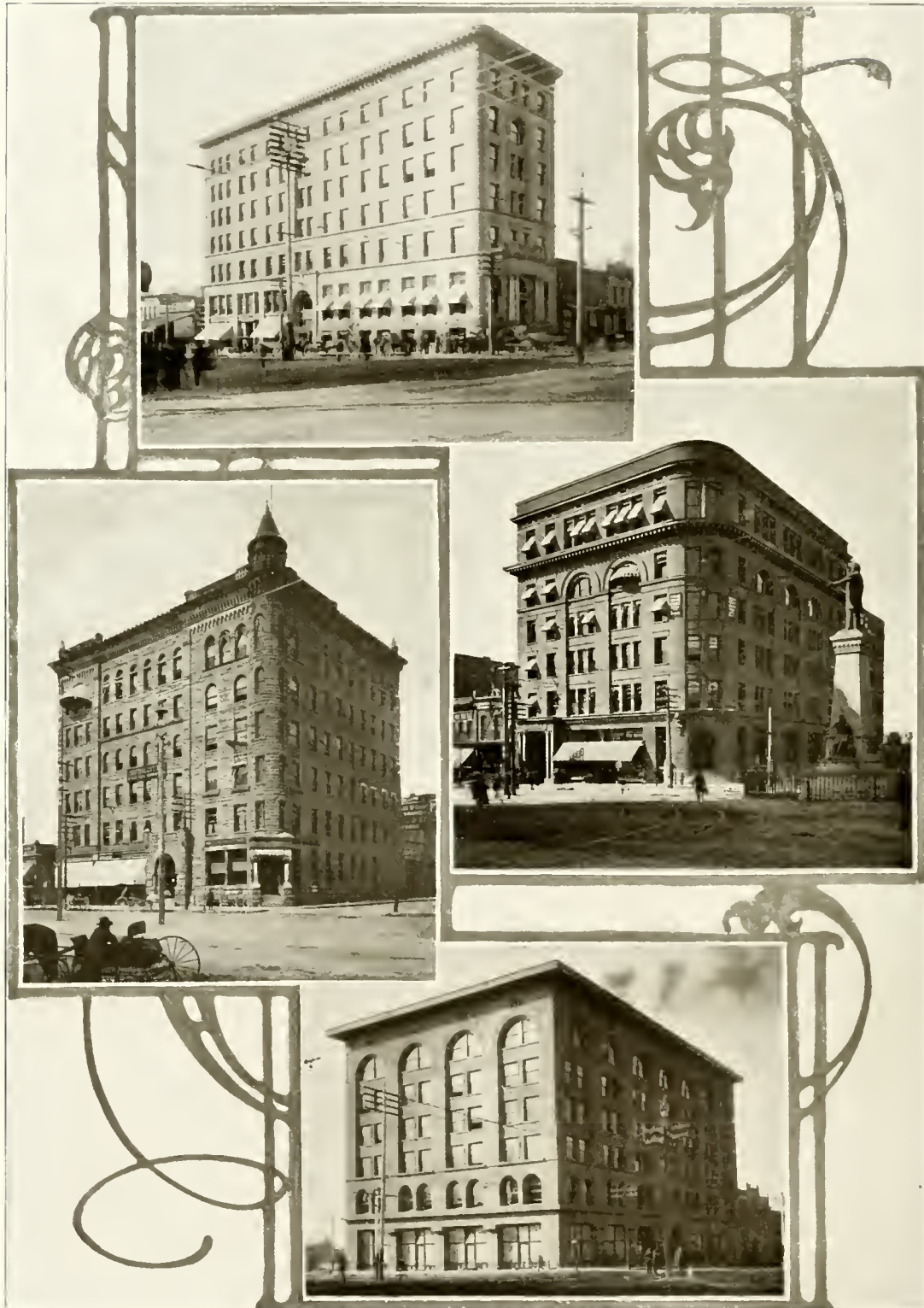
offices of the Mormon Church; hot sulphur springs; Fort Douglas, the United States military post; the magnificent residences; the Eagle Gate; the sarcophagus of Brigham



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM S. MCCORNICK.

Great Salt Lake already referred to; the Mormon Temple that was forty years in course of construction; the mighty domed-roof Tabernacle; the organ of all organs within its

Young, and, standing at the head of the main business street, the great Monument to the Pioneers who, in 1847, laid the foundations of "The City of the Saints."



COMMERCIAL BLOCK. SOME IMPOSING OFFICE BUILDINGS. NEW DESERET NEWS BUILDING.
MCCORNICK BLOCK. DOOLY BLOCK.

City and State in a Nutshell.



WHAT THE CITY HAS.



- A population of 65,000.
- An unexcelled free school system.
- A splendid, unshaken business record.
- An assessed valuation (1902) of \$34,505,148.
- A city taxation rate (1902) of \$3.19 per \$100.
- A bank clearing record (1901) of \$180,937,431.21.
- Fourteen banks with deposits of more than \$30,000,000.
- Excellent railroad facilities to points both far and near.
- Good local and export markets for the products of her people.
- Broader streets than any other city on the American continent.
- The "fastest" and best bicycle racing track that was ever built.
- Famous hot springs, salt water and mineral baths and a big sanitarium.
- Lowest death rate of any of the large cities—only nine per one thousand.
- Numerous imposing church edifices of all the leading Christian sects.
- An up-to-date public library, literary and social clubs and art societies.
- Two evening and two morning newspapers and other publications of merit.
- A world renowned Tabernacle and the grandest pipe organ that was ever built.
- A glittering palace of salt, one of the most unique buildings in the country.
- A regular unpaid Church choir (Mormon) of more than 500 male and female voices.
- The great "Mormon" Temple which was forty years in building and which cost \$3,467,118.
- A municipal and county building which has no counterpart west of the Mississippi—cost \$1,000,000.
- Magnificent mountain chains, pure water, matchless climate and bathing resorts that are without equals.
- A school population of 16,000 children between the ages of six and eighteen years and \$2,000,000 worth of school property.
- A waterworks system that belongs to the taxpayers. Seventy-eight miles of a thoroughly modern street railroad.
- A telephone system with more than 5,000 miles of wire 3,500 business house and residence telephones and patrons.
- Great gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal mines and marble, onyx and the best of building stone quarries at her very doors.
- A mean temperature of 51 2-10 degrees; extreme high temperature of 98 degrees, and an even zero record for the lowest temperature and an average of 61 per cent. of possible sunshine.



REPRESENTATIVE SCHOOLS IN SALT LAKE CITY.

UTAH'S POPULATION, ASSESSMENTS AND PRODUCTS.

Population of Utah in 1900.

As Per Government Census.

COUNTY	NUMBER	COUNTY	NUMBER
Beaver	3,613	Salt Lake	77,725
Boxelder	10,009	San Juan	1,023
Cache	18,139	Sanpete	16,313
Carbon	5,004	Sevier	8,451
Davis	7,996	Summit	9,439
Emery	4,657	Tooele	7,361
Garfield	3,400	Uintah	6,458
Grand	1,149	Utah	32,456
Iron	3,546	Wasatch	4,736
Juab	10,082	Washington	4,612
Kane	1,811	Wayne	1,907
Millard	5,678	Weber	25,239
Morgan	2,045		
Piute	1,954		
Rich	1,946	Total	276,749

State's Assessment by Counties.

COUNTY	1901	1902	COUNTY	1901	1902
Beaver	\$ 1,174,153	\$ 1,245,678	Rich	\$ 911,010	\$ 817,140
Boxelder	5,188,707	5,872,264	Salt Lake	41,028,353	42,495,355
Cache	5,642,392	6,101,837	San Juan	312,983	300,014
Carbon	1,794,971	1,941,764	Sanpete	4,690,681	4,609,917
Davis	3,755,201	3,978,166	Sevier	2,029,349	2,162,838
Emery	1,324,873	1,459,666	Summit	5,041,796	6,515,991
Garfield	701,658	743,310	Tooele	2,695,243	2,590,475
Grand	1,068,493	1,121,905	Uintah	1,234,423	1,216,919
Iron	1,137,657	1,258,612	Utah	10,693,494	11,204,545
Juab	4,080,627	3,692,268	Wasatch	1,382,582	1,409,222
Kane	544,867	440,575	Washington	812,484	806,127
Millard	2,127,480	1,737,684	Wayne	346,550	343,855
Morgan	888,098	968,555	Weber	11,251,402	11,993,839
Piute	571,828	791,231			

Utah's Products in 1901.

Gold	\$3,817,420	Fruit	800,000
Silver	6,801,816	Other Farm Products	1,710,000
Lead	3,210,967	Coal	3,467,180
Copper	3,750,254	Manufactures	9,000,000
Sheep and Wool	4,200,000	Beet Sugar	1,760,000
Cattle, Horses and Hogs	3,260,500	Asphaltum	200,000
Wheat	2,750,000	Miscellaneous	1,500,000
Hay	5,000,000		
Dairy Products	2,000,000	Total	\$53,228,137

UTAH LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

THE system now owned and operated by the Utah Light and Power Company comprises three water-power plants, 80 miles of high-tension transmission lines, and also light and power distribution apparatus in and near Salt Lake City and Ogden, together with one sub-station for supplying the Salt Lake City Railroad, and some reserve steam plants. Probably in no other city of its size in the United States has electrically transmitted power reached such a relatively important place in the community as at Salt Lake City. The development not only started early, but has been very rapid. The snow-fed mountain streams of the Wasatch range to the east of Salt Lake Valley offered opportunities to the hydraulic

together with the third plant, as parts of one complete and comprehensive system, covering a district extending north and south about sixty miles, including Ogden, Salt Lake City and a district thirteen miles south of the latter place, including some large smelters.

The company is now about to commence the construction of a large dam in the Ogden Canyon, which will form a storage reservoir for the flood waters. The reservoir so constructed will have a total capacity of about 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, and will be used for both irrigating and power purposes. When this reservoir is constructed the Ogden power house will have a maximum capacity of 8,500 horse power. The plant will then be completed as



LAKE BLANCHE.

MID THE MOUNTAINS OF UTAH.
DEAD MAN'S FALLS.

LAKE FLORENCE.

and electrical engineer which have not been neglected. To understand the situation, a short historical review will be necessary. Although coal is not excessively high, being from \$2.50 a ton for slack to \$4.50 for best lump, the proximity of water-power with high head to such a market as Salt Lake City and its surrounding smelters and other power-consuming industries, led to the erection several years ago of three different water-power plants by three different companies. The Big Cottonwood Power Company completed a plant in the Big Cottonwood Canyon, fourteen miles southeast of Salt Lake City, in June, 1896. The Pioneer Electric Power Company started its plant in Ogden Canyon, near Ogden, thirty-seven miles from Salt Lake City, in July, 1897. The Utah Power Company in 1897 built a plant in the Big Cottonwood Canyon for transmitting power for the Salt Lake City Railroad. The first two of these plants finally consolidated with the electric lighting interests of Salt Lake City, and are now operated, to-

it was originally designed, and will be the finest in the intermountain region. When this dam is completed, the transmission line from Ogden to Salt Lake will be duplicated in order to insure immunity from break-down.

The Big Cottonwood power house and the Utah power house have each a maximum capacity of 2,000 horse power. Several improvements are contemplated on the plants in this canyon, which, while not increasing the total power to any great extent, will render the plants absolutely reliable under all the varying conditions that have been found to occur in the Cottonwood Canon.

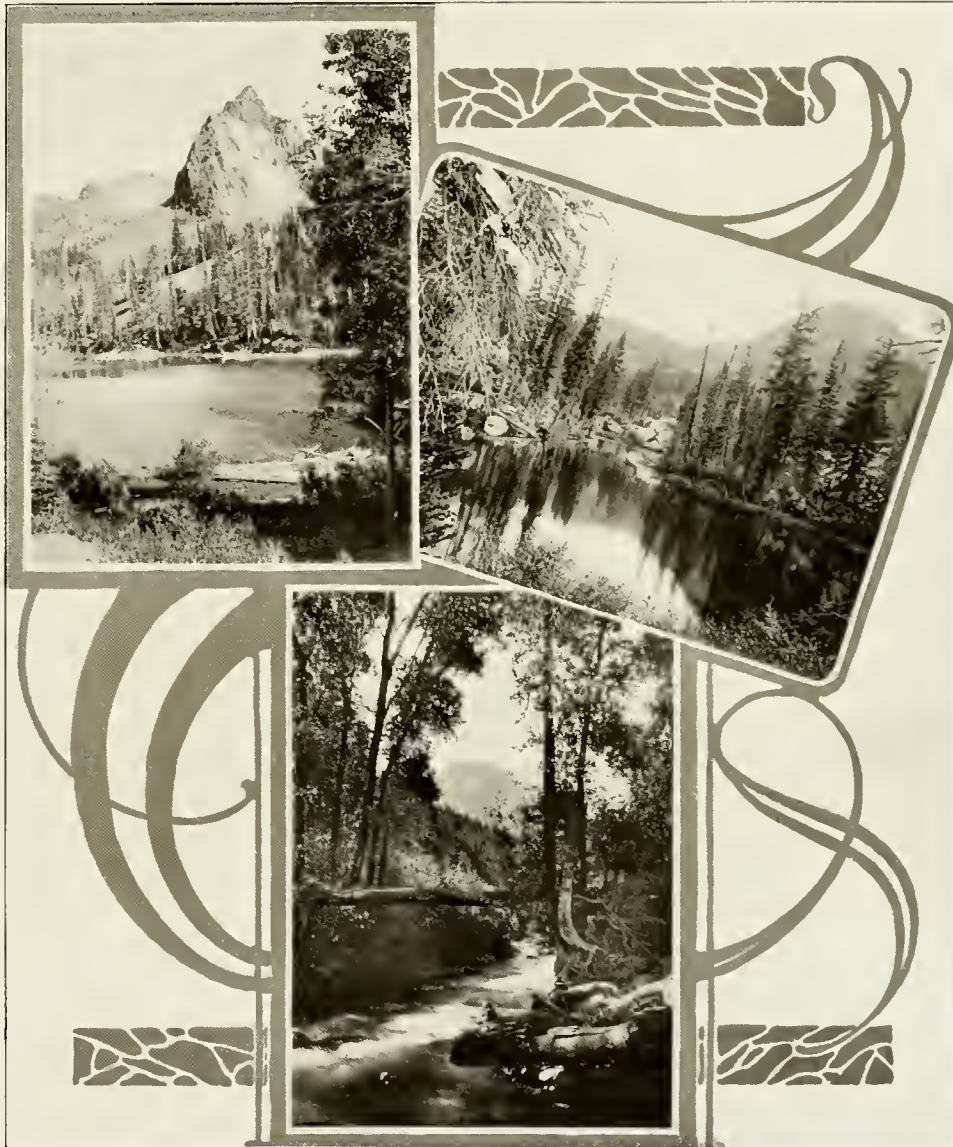
The power is being transmitted from Ogden at 16,000 volts, and from the Cottonwood Canyon at 12,000 volts. Certain changes are now being carried out, and when these are completed the whole transmission system will be operated at 28,000 volts. These improvements will reduce losses to a minimum, and will enable the company to obtain not only greater efficiency from all the plants, but

also to give a more reliable service under all conditions.

In Salt Lake City the company have now three reserve steam plants of an aggregate capacity of 2,000 horse power. These plants are used in case of emergency and to supply any shortage of power caused by a break-down or other accidents at the power houses in the canyons.

The company's engineers have designed an entirely new station built in the west end of the city. This station is eventually to place the several sub-stations and auxiliary steam plants in Salt Lake City. It is

end of the city, where there is every facility for the delivery of coal. The plant at present has a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet per day, and is a mixed coal and water plant, so designed that either or both systems can be used in the manufacture of gas at any time. Designs have been made for the extension of this plant as the demand for gas increases, up to a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet per day. Considerable work has been done during the past year, and all work that is being carried out is in line with the general design, so that in a comparatively short time the com-



LAKE LILLIAN.

AMID THE LAKES AND PINES.

LAKE PHEBE.

AMERICAN FORK CANYON.

the most modern and economical generating and distributing station that can be built. It will be used, first, as a receiving station for all high-tension transmission circuits; second, as a distributing station for the light, power and street railway circuits in Salt Lake City, and, third, as an auxiliary generating station to be used in case of breakdown of the water power plants or transmission lines.

The company also owns quite an extensive gas plant in Salt Lake City; also a smaller plant in Ogden City. In Salt Lake there are about thirty miles of gas mains. The works are located in a two and a half-acre lot in the west

pany's plant will be absolutely modern in every respect.

The personnel of the administrative staff and management of the company is as follows: Hon. Joseph F. Smith, president; Colonel John R. Winder, first vice president; Col. Thomas G. Webber, second vice president; Mr. L. S. Hills, treasurer; each of whom, with the following gentlemen is a director: Rudger Clawson, John J. Banigan, W. S. McCornick, William J. Curtis and George Romney.

Judge LeGrand Young is the company's general counsel, R. S. Campbell, secretary and general manager, and R. F. Hayward, electrical engineer.

Z. C. M. I.

A Great Establishment of Immense Public Benefit.

MERCANTILE co-operation is a topic familiar to economists both in Europe and in America. It has been closely associated with the development of Utah, and has been commented upon by tourists and travelers and writers who have visited the great West. Co-operative efforts have distinguished the settlement and the building up of the country now included in the flourishing State of Utah, and their effects are seen in the numerous irrigation works and agricultural and other industrial interests in that re-

divided among the stockholders, who would thus obtain goods at low figures and share in the results of the business conducted. A number of merchants who had been successful took stock in the enterprise, and some of them disposed of their stocks of merchandise to the institution on reasonable terms.

Business was commenced in March, 1869, and the first year's sales reached the sum of \$582,750. The success of the institution has been rapid from the start. Panics



ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

gion. The success achieved by co-operation in those directions, suggested to the great Mormon leader and pioneer, Brigham Young, the application of the principle to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. Under his supervision, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was projected. It was organized October 16, 1868. The purpose in view was the regulation of trade for the benefit of the entire community. All the people were invited to invest in its capital stock, which was then placed at \$500,000. By becoming partners in the business of the institution, they would naturally be induced to make their purchases there. Goods were to be bought at first hands, in the best markets and, where practicable, of the manufacturers, and sold at rates to give a reasonable profit, this to be

have not affected it. Its credit has stood firm and first-class from the beginning. It has long been placed upon a cash basis, purchasing at first cost and obtaining the benefits resulting from cash payments. Its business has radiated to all points from the center establishment. Its annual sales are close upon \$4,000,000. It has paid cash dividends to stockholders of \$2,658,778, besides stock dividends to the amount of \$415,000. One thousand dollars invested in Z. C. M. I., March, 1869, has accumulated to the value of \$2,014.30, besides bringing to its owner \$4,838.05 in cash dividends. A reserve fund has also been maintained which now amounts to \$400,000.

The institution was first incorporated in 1870, for a period of twenty-five years. The business was extended

to different points for wholesaling to near-by stores, and branch institutions were established at Ogden and Provo in Utah, and also at Idaho Falls, Idaho. These establishments are doing a flourishing business. The period of the first incorporation having expired in 1895, Z. C. M. I. was re-incorporated in September of that year, for fifty years with a capital of \$1,077,000. Stock in the institution is now difficult to obtain, as it stands at a high premium and no corporation in the whole Western slope has a better reputation in the world of commerce and finance than is borne by this flourishing institution.

The premises occupied by this institution were originally erected in 1875, the structure extending 100 feet in frontage on the principal business street of Salt Lake City, and running eastward 330 feet, three stories high with a stone basement. It is built of brick with iron front. This has now been extended until the frontage on Main street reaches 160 feet. Extending from the rear of the store northward to South Temple street, is a brick building of four stories and basement with a frontage of fifty feet, occupied by Z. C. M. I. shoe factory, where overalls, duck clothing and men's shirts are manufactured as well as boots and shoes. It is supplied with the latest and most improved machinery under experienced and skillful management. The floor space of the general store aggregates 175,000 square feet, and the factory 45,000 square feet. The ground floor of this mercantile bazaar is devoted to the various departments of its retail business. Almost every article of ordinary merchandise is there to be obtained, each class of goods being arranged in order, thus making it in every respect what is known as a department store, attended by courteous clerks under experienced supervision.

The floor above contains dry goods, notions, shelf hardware and grocery samples for the wholesale trade, also telephone rooms and the general offices of the institution. The floor still higher is used for wholesale clothing and men's furnishing goods, china, glassware, crockery, tinware and other similar classes of wares, and also has packing and invoice rooms.

The roof is so arranged as to throw light down through openings on each of the upper floors, so that the whole building is finely lighted from above in the day time. It is amply supplied with electric lights for night illumination. Easy communication can be had throughout the premises by elevators and stairways, and a trolley system is used for the conveyance of retail purchases and cash to the wrapping rooms and offices. Splendid modern show windows, which have been recently placed in the front of the premises, give an elegant appearance to the establishment, and afford opportunity for the display of attractive samples, and are as fine as any that may be seen in very much larger cities, East or West. Throngs of spectators gather around these windows on the outside, while business on the inside keeps up a continual flow of humanity from morning till eve. The factory has a capacity for turning out five hundred pairs of boots and shoes per day, and one hundred dozen pairs of overalls. These goods are noted throughout Utah and the surrounding states for their excellence of material and honesty of workmanship. The Z. C. M. I. brand is a certificate of their quality throughout the mining camps, and every section where they are in use. The institution has its own electric light plant and has recently attached smoke-consumers to its furnaces. A drug department has been in successful operation for many years, furnishing goods at wholesale and retail and manufacturing all kinds

of essences and flavoring extracts. It occupies a separate building on the Main street of the city between First and Second South streets.

There are 275 persons employed in the main store of the institution, and from 150 to 200 in the factory, and the payroll covers at least \$23,000 per month. There are a corps of traveling salesmen employed by the institution who visit the chief places of business on the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and thus extend the great wholesale trade of the institution. The buyers for this establishment are experts, and as purchases are usually made in carload lots, the great freight business is carried on with the railroads and many teams, drays and wagons belonging to the institution are kept in constant employ.

The officers and directors of Z. C. M. I. are the following well-known and prominent gentlemen, recognized everywhere as stable business men of sound financial standing and long experience as men of affairs: President, Joseph F. Smith; Vice-President, George Romney; Secretary and General Superintendent, T. G. Webber; Treasurer, A. W. Carlson; Directors, Heber J. Grant, John R. Winder, H. Dinwoodey, J. R. Barnes, F. M. Lyman, P. T. Farnsworth, John Henry Smith, Anthon H. Lund, William H. McIntyre, Reed Smoot and T. G. Webber. The names of all these gentlemen are associated with many other great enterprises in the State of Utah. The branch institution at Ogden is under the able management of John Watson, and that at Provo under the no less able administration of L. O. Taft.

The great responsibility of the management of this magnificent enterprise with all its branches and ramifications, rests upon the shoulders of Col. T. G. Webber, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the institution since 1871, and Secretary and General Superintendent from 1888 until the present time. He is a familiar figure in all prominent business circles. In addition to the important positions he occupies in Z. C. M. I., he is a Director in Zion's Savings Bank, the Home Fire Insurance Company and the Postal Telegraph Company; President of Zion's Benefit Building Society, the Utah Jobbers' Association and the Salt Lake Public Library; and Second Vice-President of the Utah Light and Power Company. His title as Colonel is no mere honorary one; he fought in the Union Army during the Civil War, and his name is a synonym for integrity, caution, firmness and suavity, and is known throughout the business world. Treasurer A. W. Carlson is also a gentleman of culture and experience, has traveled extensively in both hemispheres, and is a director in the Deseret National Bank, Deseret Savings Bank, State Bank of Utah and Zion's Benefit Building Society.

Z. C. M. I. has been of immense benefit to the whole Rocky Mountain region. It has supplied people of the West with merchandise of all descriptions of good quality at fair prices. It has prevented "corners" on articles in general use, and which may be classed with common necessities. It has stimulated trades and manufactures. It has kept in the community for general circulation vast sums that would have otherwise been carried out to other points, to the depletion of the currency at home. It has furnished profitable employment to many hands that but for it would have been idle. It has aided in the maintenance of honest business principles. It has given firmness to the financial credit of the business of the state. It has shown an example of enterprise, progress and the benefits of building up and beautifying the city and state where its influence chiefly extends, and it stands as a monument to the foresight, business ability, and breadth of mind and character of its great and illustrious founder.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

What It Has Accomplished for Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

OF THE many characteristics of the Great West perhaps none are more prominent than its mighty distances. The territory is so vast, and the population so small in comparison. Its enormous resources could only be known and marketed when these distances were overcome.

Through the agency of railroads and the telegraph this was in great part accomplished, and a quarter of a century saw the West develop as did never country develop before; but it was not until the advent of the Rocky Mountain Bell

have known the West from its infancy, and its physical and economic characteristics have been thoroughly studied and understood. To them a telephone system covering the whole inter-mountain country seemed a necessity, and with a proper regard to the peculiar conditions it appeared to be, and has proved to be, a business success. George Y. Wallace, President, crossed the Missouri River forty years ago, and is thoroughly familiar with the whole inter-mountain territory. Major George M. Downey, Vice-President, is a retired army officer, and scouted over the country



DIRECTORS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GEO. Y. WALLACE D. S. MURRAY GEO. M. DOWNEY H. C. HILL THOS. MARSHALL W. S. MCCORNICK

Telephone Company that these seemingly impossible distances became as nothing at all.

In compiling this work the Deseret News cannot omit an account of this Company and its indispensable part in developing Utah, the Inland Empire.

It was indeed a resolute body of men who first dared to contemplate a telephone system covering this most inaccessible territory of the United States, where communities are so far separated, through a region but sparsely settled. A personal experience alone can convey some conception of the endless barren miles between man and his neighbor, between settlement and city; yet today the lines of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company connect the remotest corners of the four great States, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and the Company is listed as one of the strongest and most successful industrial enterprises west of Chicago.

A glance at the personnel of the management goes far to explain the Company's success and standing. These men

in the days of the Red Men. W. S. McCornick, Treasurer, has been most prominently connected with the finances of the West from the earliest days; and Major H. C. Hill, Secretary, has long been a resident of Utah. These gentlemen, with Thomas Marshall and James Ivers of Salt Lake City, C. W. Clark of Butte, Alonzo Burt of Kansas City and C. Jay French of Boston, constitute the Board of Directors. The General Manager, D. S. Murray, joined the forces of the company when a youth, and by his worth has attained his present office. The excellent physical condition and operation of the company are in great part due to his efficient management.

The company has always entertained a keen sense of its public calling, and its policy has been liberal in the matter of rates and extensions. Each year its lines are extended hundreds of miles to isolated communities, theretofore without outside communication except the mail and stage coach.

An especial feature of its service combines both the

exchanges and toll lines under the one management, which enables all of its thousands of subscribers to talk directly with each other. This is an advantage that can best be appreciated when it is known that fully 90 per cent of the company's toll line business originates from the private telephones of its subscribers. One may sit in his office and talk over 400,000 square miles of territory over the Company's lines.

The longest one distance covered in a direct line is from Denver, Colo., to Spokane, Wash., 1,326 miles. Another line extends from Northern Montana, near the Canadian border, to Beaver, Utah, a distance of more than 800 miles. From Salt Lake City to Lander in the center of Wyoming is 864 miles, and the line to Huntington, Oregon, is over 500 miles in length.

Fifteen thousand miles of toll line wires are embraced in the Company's system. 450 cities and towns are sup-

plied with the best of modern telephone service. The policy of the management is to erect and maintain for their own use buildings in each of the more important exchange centers. The magnificent fire-proof structure in Salt Lake



Utah, each has its own exchange building. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, a new building is now being erected as a part of this great system.



"THOUGHTS THAT FLASH MIDST WIRES AND BELLS
O'ER CRAGGY PEAKS AND FLOWERY DELLS."

plied with the best of modern telephone service. The policy of the management is to erect and maintain for their own use buildings in each of the more important exchange centers. The magnificent fire-proof structure in Salt Lake



use buildings in each of the more important exchange centers. The magnificent fire-proof structure in Salt Lake

This brief account may in some measure acquaint the public with what the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company has accomplished for Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. No one human agency has done so much to accelerate business in all parts of the world as the telephone, and in the development of this Inland Empire the work of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company has played an indispensable part. Already the distances of the West have been overcome, and in a matter of months only what may we not see? Will every prospector in the hills call to capital below? Will every rancher follow the roundup by telephone? Will the tail board of every sheep wagon carry its telephone instrument? The light of the past is so glorious the shadows are cast far beyond these things; and if they can be done, we know they will be done by the progressive management of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.

THE INLAND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY.

TO THE tourist who periodically visits this section of the country Utah holds many attractions. From its lofty, snow-capped mountains with their stores of precious metals to the beautiful fertile valleys, reclaimed by irrigation from desert wastes, there is one constantly changing scene which fascinates and attracts globe-trotters, tourists and the stranger within our gates. Among the many natural wonders of this wonderful State none have been more commented upon than that magnificent inland

Joseph F. Smith, President; John Long, of Kansas City, Vice-President; I. A. Clayton, Secretary and Treasurer, and Nephi W. Clayton, Manager. With these gentlemen as officers the new company at once contracted for the erection of a thoroughly modern plant, and prepared to enter the field in earnest as producers of the famous product of this famous lake. New machinery was installed, new and improved ideas introduced and with the unlimited capital at their command the management has succeeded in giving



THE PURIFIER.

INLAND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY'S PLANT.
THE REFINERY.

SACKING SALT.

sea, the Great Salt Lake; without an exception the largest salt lake in this country, and one of the wonders of the world.

For many years after the settlement of the productive land surrounding the lake no attempt was made to put its salt to any commercial use, although crude methods were adopted in securing such quantities as were necessary to the little settlements of people along its shores. Indeed, not until 1877 was any effort made to refine the salt, at which time a company known as the Inland Salt Company was formed and commenced operations in a small way on the site of the present refinery. It remained, however, for the present company to demonstrate the superiority of the product of the Great Salt Lake when properly refined.

The Inland Crystal Salt Company, which succeeded to the old Inland Salt Company's business, was organized and incorporated through the untiring personal efforts of the manager, Col. Nephi W. Clayton, who is one of the pioneer salt men of the State and had long expressed his confidence in the future of the salt business when properly handled. He organized and incorporated the present company with a capital of one million dollars during the year 1898. The following distinguished officers compose its personnel:

to this city the proud distinction of having the only salt refinery in the entire West. Those who are in a position to know are unanimous in declaring the plant to be equal to any in the country, and its product, the "Salt That's All Salt," has won a reputation throughout the entire inter-mountain country that brooks no competition. Its "Royal Crystal" brand, in particular, is known as the finest refined table salt on the market, and is guaranteed to be 100 per cent. pure salt.

A description of the plant and method of refining may not be inappropriate in this magazine, which is designed to show the industrial development of the State, and which would be manifestly incomplete without particular mention of one of Utah's greatest industries, the Inland Crystal Salt Company.

The visitor to the popular lake resort, Saltair, will, upon approaching the lake, notice great beds of salt on either side the track of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad. These are the immense beds into which the brine is pumped from the lake and from which, after the water has evaporated, the salt is harvested and hauled to the refinery. The pumping station is located in the bed of the lake to the right of the railroad and but a short distance

from the magnificent pavilion. Early in the spring the pumps are started up and kept working night and day for a period of four or five months. The brine is conveyed by immense wooden flumes to the salt beds, which cover an area of over 2,000 acres. The beds are divided off into blocks or squares and covered to a depth of about seventeen



1500 TONS OF SALT.

or eighteen inches, sufficient water being pumped on to replace that lost by evaporation until about the first of September, when the water then remaining is allowed to evaporate and the salt is scraped up into large square piles sometimes as much as 2,000 tons to the pile. From these immense piles it is hauled on the railroad a distance of two miles or less to the refinery, at which point labor-saving machinery in the shape of steam shovels, crushers, etc., handle it. It is crushed and dried, and all foreign substances such as soda, magnesia, lime and dust removed by immense steam fans. After a still further process involving the mechanical handling of the salt a number of times during which it is ground to the desired degree of fineness

according to the grade wished, it is finally conveyed to the packing room, where it is sacked and baled and prepared for shipment. The company has a most commodious warehouse with a capacity of several thousand tons. Here the salt awaits shipment, which is greatly facilitated by the presence of both the Oregon Short Line and Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad tracks.

Some idea of the extent of the business transacted by the company may be gained from the knowledge that last year the sales amounted to over 30,000 tons of salt. An average of sixty men are employed in the salt beds, refinery and pumping stations. Two traveling representatives, Mr. Robert J. Shields and Vernon S. Hardy, look after the interests of the company on the "road," while the Superintendent of the plant, Mr. W. H. Jack, is a gentleman of wide experience in his particular line of work.

An immense amount of money has been expended in bringing the plant up to its present state of perfection, and



SCENE ON THE SALT BEDS.

the management of the plant is to be congratulated upon the success they have achieved in giving to this city and State an industry of which all Utah may well be proud.

WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY BANK.

AMONG the leading financial institutions of America Wells, Fargo and Company is to be found in the front rank. Not only does this hold good in the United States but in every city of importance in Europe as well as the Orient and Antipodes, is the name of this banking firm a household word. In point of resources, reliability and facilities afforded to patrons, few financial concerns in the West can compete with this well-known house. Established in 1852, its history has been one of advancement, while as a prime factor in the building up of the undeveloped West it stands out in bold relief, towering above all rivals. The headquarters of this bank are in San Francisco, branches being established in New York City, Portland, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, and with correspondents in every city of note in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the rest of the world. The bank is under the management of Homer S. King, President, a financier of National reputation. Its total resources reach an aggregate sum of upwards of twenty-two millions of dollars. Its incorporated capital is \$8,000,000, 80,000 shares which are quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at from \$225 to \$250. A statement of the condition of the bank which was issued July 31, 1902, sets forth its paid-up banking capital at \$500,000, surplus and undivided profits at \$11,089,494.47, with deposits, indi-

vidual or otherwise, amounting to \$10,624,567.92. In addition to a general banking business, Wells, Fargo and Company also carries on an express business upon gigantic lines, being one of the leading express companies of the United States. It operates all the lines of the Southern Pacific System, the Santa Fe, Rio Grande Western, Erie, and many other railroad systems throughout the Country. Taken all in all, this huge Company operates railroad, steamship and stage lines aggregating 44,583 miles, with 3,873 offices. It owns its own wharf at Jersey City, from which its trains are daily loaded, unloaded and dispatched. Every day in the year its own train pulls out for Chicago, making connections with the Santa Fe. Two through cars are run across the Continent. The bank deals with every phase of banking business, offering facilities that are unsurpassed by any other financial institution in the West. The Salt Lake Branch of this mammoth concern is located in its own building at Nos. 123-125 South Main Street, a spot where in the old staging days of Ben Halliday the reeking teams used to pull up from their long run across the desert with the mails, gold dust and passengers. Today this branch is under the management of H. L. Miller, cashier, John E. Miles, assistant cashier.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

ONE OF the strongest and best managed savings institutions of this city is the Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, which occupies handsome and spacious offices in its own building—the Templeton—at the head of Main Street. The above well-known financial institution was established August 6, 1873, and since its inception has gradually increased its business until at the present day it has more than 33,000 savings accounts and receives deposits not only from people of Utah, but also from residents of nearly every State in the

furnished, the floor is laid in a unique pattern of art tile. In addition to the two large vaults of the latest fire- and burglar-proof design, the bank places at the disposal of its patrons 554 safety deposit boxes wherein jewels and valuable documents may be stored at normal rent and in absolute safety. These boxes are so constructed that it is impossible to open them without the use of two keys, one being in the possession of the lessee, while the other never leaves the possession of the bank officials. The bank is fortunate in having as its cashier George M. Cannon, to whose wisely-directed



ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING "THE TEMPLETON" AT HEAD OF MAIN STREET.

Union, as well as from some foreign countries. The capital stock of the bank is \$200,000. Its officers and directors are among the most prominent business men and influential capitalists of this State, in whose ability and integrity absolute confidence is placed. The officers are: Joseph F. Smith, President; Anthon H. Lund, Vice-President; George M. Cannon, Cashier; Lewis M. Cannon, Assistant Cashier. The Board of Directors consists of the President and Vice-President, Angus M. Canuon, T. G. Webber, Angus J. Cannon, George Reynolds, Francis M. Lyman, A. Owen Woodruff, Hyrum M. Smith, L. John Nuttall, James Jack, John T. Caine and John R. Winder. Under the prudent and careful management of the administration Zion's Savings Bank has made immense strides and wonderful advancement during the past twelve years. The bank is appropriately equipped and richly

efforts the institution owes no little of its phenomenal success during recent years. Mr. Cannon is well-known throughout the State as a financier of no mean order and has been honored with positions of public trust as the gift of the electors at the polls. Among other positions that he has filled with honor may be mentioned those of County Recorder, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and member of the State Legislature. Mr. Cannon was the first President of the Senate of the State of Utah, and was also a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the State Constitution, and as such was Chairman of two important committees—Revenue and Taxation, and Committee on Public Debt. That he has future honors in store for him is generally conceded.

“SEEING SALT LAKE CITY.”

FROM an historical standpoint, Salt Lake City is the most attractive city of its size in this country. The tourist or traveler who has crossed the continent and not stopped at this Mecca of all tourists, “The City of the Saints,” has indeed missed one of the greatest treats of the transcontinental trip. With its myriad attractions, in the shape of old buildings associated with the “Mormons” and the pioneer days of the last century, its majestic mountains at our very door, the great Salt Lake within easy access and the thousand and one features which delight the eye, little wonder that the reputation of this metropolis of the “Inland Empire” has been heralded far and wide.

It formerly was quite a problem with the stranger within our gates as to the best way to see the city within

on these cars are low—only 50 cents per ticket, or private chartered cars, \$15. To best illustrate the trip let us imagine ourselves in the car on a beautiful fall morning.

Starting from the business center of the city, historical old buildings are encountered from the outset. Among the first are the Continental Hotel, a few years ago the finest hotel west of the Missouri River, the Tribune Building—the home of one of the morning papers is further along on the same street. Running around onto the principal street, we pass the popular Kenyon Hotel, a modern hostelry situated in the business center of the city. The fashionable Hotel Knutsford is soon passed, and the car speeds down toward the southern portion of the city, passing through the wide, well-kept streets for which this city is famous; the former residence of Maude



A SEEING SALT LAKE CITY OBSERVATION CAR AT PIONEER MONUMENT.

the short time which most travelers have to spend in any one spot. This has been solved most satisfactorily by the enterprise of a firm who provide specially chartered cars known as “observation cars.” These cars leave the principal hotels of the city on regular schedules both in the morning and afternoon, in charge of a competent and entertaining lecturer, who explains every point of interest as it is passed. The advantage of this method of “seeing Salt Lake” over the one formerly resorted to, i. e., “buying” a hack and being hauled through the streets for an hour or two, and missing the really beautiful views which can only be obtained from the high ground in the east and north traversed by the car line, are numerous. The aristocratic tourists—State officials, Senators, millionaires, whose time is precious—take observation cars. Some wire ahead for “seeing cars” to meet them on arrival at depots, and proceed at once to see the wonderful city, and hear it talked about. All call it the “banner trip.” The rates

Adams, an unpretentious little brick structure, is pointed out, and soon the car arrives at Liberty Park. This piece of land 100 acres in extent, was donated by Brigham Young to the city, so the lecturer informs us. A turn, and again we are running north past the City and County Building, one of the sights of the city, and a magnificent structure. Up through Main Street from Fifth South, we pass the great financial institutions of the city and the handsome business blocks until Pioneer Monument is reached. From this point we continue north, pass the famous Temple, L. D. S. University buildings and up onto Center Street, where many beautiful homes are situated. Along the high ground on this street, on a clear day, the tourist can see the glistening waters of the greatest inland salt sea on this Continent. Continuing out this street, we soon arrive at one of the natural hot sulphur springs for which this city is famous. These springs rival those of

the famous Arkansas resort, and have wonderful medicinal properties.

Again we observe the oldest residence section of the city, many of the old adobe houses still standing and being used that were built fifty years ago by the early settlers. The Tabernacle is visited upon the return, and the car again passes Pioneer Monument and runs up the hill to the grave of Brigham Young, and continues out east on South Temple, or "Brigham" Street, to the hills at the line of the Government Reservation. This is the choicest residence portion of the city, and there are many homes lining the thoroughfare that would ornament a Fifth Avenue, a Lake Shore Drive or the aristocratic Back Bay district of Boston. Here are the homes of many of

the mining kings of Utah. The historic Lion and Bee-Hive houses, Gardo House or Amella Palace, and the Historian's office and titling houses are also included in the itinerary, and two hours after the start has been made have passed all too quickly, and you have probably seen more of The City of the Saints than many a citizen who has resided here for ten years. The lecturers employed by the company are courteous, educated gentlemen, and fully describe, in an accurate manner, all the points of interest. The cars are the latest product from the Eastern factories, and the trip is one of enjoyment throughout. The kindest thing you could do for your friends is to tell them of the pleasures of a trip on the "Seeing Salt Lake City Cars."

CLARK, ELDREDGE & CO.

AS A branch of trade of paramount importance to the growth and interest of Salt Lake, and as a representative and mammoth commercial establishment, the business of which extends to the remotest corners of Utah and overflows across the boundaries into contiguous States, the enterprising firm of Clark, Eldredge & Co., 141-143 West First South Street, must be mentioned in this review of the growth and development of "The City of the Saints." Salt Lake has reason to be proud of the huge business blocks that line some of her busiest thoroughfares and establish an air of solidity and metropolitanism throughout the community. Prominent among the large wholesale concerns of this city is the one which is the subject of this sketch. This firm was established in 1881 to be incorporated six years later. It was not until 12 years ago, however, that the firm occupied their present handsome and commodious quarters. Prior to that time this wholesale house was located in the Hooper-Eldredge Block, but it soon became apparent that the then existing quarters were inadequate to handle more than a small portion of the business which came in by every mail. The present home of the Clark-Eldredge Company is essentially one which in every sense of the word meets the requirements for which it was erected; the four floors and basement affording the Company 49,500 square feet of floor area whereon to store goods. A visit to this establishment is very instructive, and no matter at what time of the year the premises may be inspected, they will be found stocked to the limit. The various lines of goods handled by this firm are the most complete in the West, embracing as they do, groceries, provisions, dried fruits, cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, confectionery, crackers, nuts, hardware, woodenware, crockery, glassware, tinware, oil, paints, brushes, drugs, stationery, notions, and many other articles and commodities too numerous to mention. Their trade is large and covers this inter-mountain region. A number of traveling salesmen are kept constantly moving through Utah and the adjacent States with the result that the daily shipments reach large proportions. Buying in carload lots, this Company does business on a big scale and reaps the benefits that buying and shipping in such quantities entitle it to. This business today stands prominent among the large wholesale houses in the West. John Clark is General Manager of the Company and John E. Clark the Secretary. John Clark is too well known to need any extended introduction to the residents of this State. A

business man, conservative and energetic, he was the choice of the people of this city at the polls five years ago for the gift of the mayoralty of Salt Lake City. No



CLARK, ELDREDGE & CO'S BUILDING.

sooner was his name put on the Citizens' Ticket than he proceeded to sweep all before him. His subsequent term of office was marked by a careful policy which demonstrated that judicious economy in the administration of the affairs of this city was marked by effective results. When Mayor Clark finally relinquished his office, he left behind him a record which justified many members of both political parties in desiring his re-nomination and election.

C. M. NEUHAUSEN.

THE past few years have marked an era of great activity in building in Salt Lake City, and prominent among the architects of the city who have contributed their genius and skill to beautifying the garden spot of Utah stands Mr. C. M. Neuhausen. The handsome residences, modern business blocks and commanding public buildings he has designed and erected are the biggest testimonials his exceptional attainments could have, and their forecast eloquently proclaims well-merited prosperity for him and a staunch maintenance of the city's claim to modern architecture throughout its growth and continued development.

Mr. Neuhausen was born in 1853 and owes his nativity to Germany, that country which has contributed so many men of genius to the United States. He received his education in his native land and graduated in the Class of '78 from the Polytechnic at Stuttgart. He practiced his profession but a short time in Germany before becoming imbued with the idea that America was the great country of the future, and accordingly he came to Chicago, where he was connected with prominent architectural firms for some time. He was afterward located in the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, for a number of years, where he took an active part in the upbuilding of those progressive places. Coming to Salt Lake City in 1892, Mr. Neuhausen at once entered the employ of R. Kletting, who at that

he has accomplished within recent years, we mention the following buildings, all of which will be found reproduced in half-tone engravings in various parts of this magazine: The palatial residence of Senator Thomas Kearns and the handsome home of J. D. Wood, the mining magnate, are



THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

products of his office, also the Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage and the D. F. Walker Block. He is at present engaged in the construction of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the extensive addition to the Holy Cross Hospital and the remodeling and addition of All Hallows College, which, upon its completion, will materially add to the dignity and



J. D. WOOD'S HOME.

time was engaged in constructing plans for the famous Saltair Pavilion. Mr. Neuhausen was not the man, however, to remain long in the employ of another. His inherited ambition and genius which, combined with an indefatigable desire for work, soon led him to open an office on his own account. He met with immediate and flattering success, and some of our most beautiful and imposing buildings were designed by him. Among the work

general appearance of the city's educational institutions, and the architectural splendor of the city.

Mr. Neuhausen's offices are eligibly located in the Dooly Block, and are decorated with gems of architectural design, as reproduced in drawings and photographs of the best architecture of the day. Many of his own designs are in evidence, and it is needless to say that they harmonize with the excellent selection throughout

J. A. HEADLUND.

EVERY stranger who has visited Salt Lake has gone away impressed with her broad streets lined with palatial mansions and dainty cottages. Marvelous as has been within the past few years the development of other lines of business, not one has outstripped that of the architect. It is more than a business, it is a profession needing education, culture and a knowledge beyond the mere drawing of designs and the ability to figure how many shingles are required to cover a given area. It is to the architect that Salt Lake owes much. In the old days of the adobe house and the log cabin every man was his own architect. Today if he desires to erect a home he tells an architect what he wants and in a few days he has before him plans and

However, with the news of the boom, he elected to come to Salt Lake, where he has been for the past nine years, during which time he has surrounded himself with a good clientage, and has been instrumental in erecting numerous monuments to his good taste in the form of artistic and cosy residences and imposing structures. Mr. Headlund is fortunate in having for a partner a fellow-countryman with a splendid record in his profession, M. E. Liljenberg, who is ranked among the foremost draughtsmen in Salt Lake today. He is a gentleman with an exceptionally bright future before him. Educated in Sweden, he graduated from the Royal Technical Institute at Stockholm with honors. Recognizing that America has great possibilities,



GEO. M. CANNON'S HOME ON THE HISTORIC OLD CHURCH FARM, FORMERLY OWNED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG.

elevations. In due season he selects what he wants and then sits back and lets the architect do the rest without fear that the various contractors will put inferior material into his home, for the architect watches all that. The successful man today must be endowed with originality and artistic temperament. If he has traveled and used his eyes and brain, so much the better. Just such a man is John A. Headlund, who occupies spacious offices at 523-524 Dooly Building, and who has to his credit some of the best proportioned and neatest structures that have been erected in Salt Lake. Mr. Headlund has not been a resident of Salt Lake all his life, for he has traveled extensively. Born in Sweden, he crossed the Atlantic at an early age to ultimately settle in Chicago, where he entered an architect's office, and later attended the Architects' Institute, where he soon made his mark and was picked out as one of the most promising students. When he had thoroughly mastered his chosen profession he went to Kansas City to later settle in Colorado Springs. Here he soon became known as a man of progressive ideas.

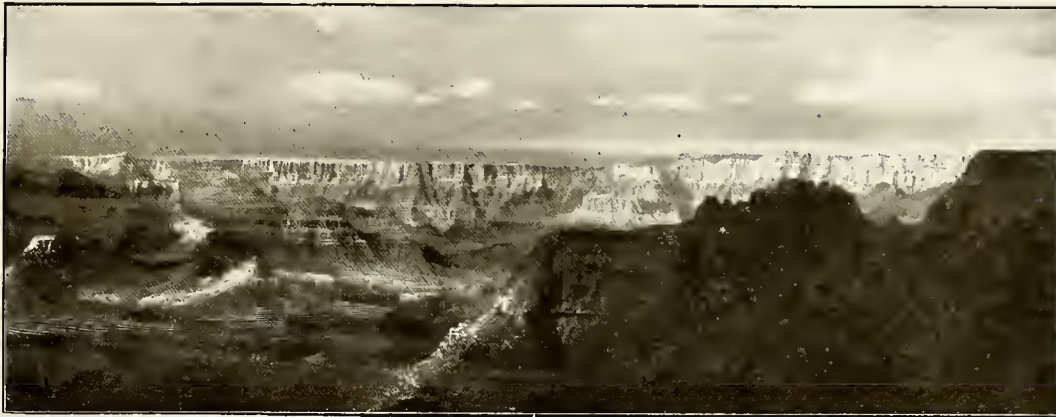
he sailed for New York, where he entered an architect's office as a draughtsman. In all he remained in Gotham for ten years, when he elected to return home for a couple of years. But America had charms for him, and once more he crossed the Atlantic and ultimately came to Salt Lake, where he entered the engineering department of the Oregon Short Line. Later he went into partnership with Mr. Headlund. Both Mr. Headlund and Mr. Liljenberg are prominent in social circles among their fellow countrymen here as well as being universally and favorably known throughout the community as being men of integrity and honest methods. The charge of inferior work and substitution of marred material that has been laid at the door of so many architects has never been hinted at on any work performed by this firm. They are both highly respected in this community, and have always exhibited a spirit of generosity, progress and integrity, which has firmly entrenched them in the esteem of the general public. To enumerate the numerous structures and handsome residences they have been instrumental in erecting in Salt Lake would require too much space.

"THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD."

STOLID, indeed, is he who can front the awful scene and view its unearthly splendor of color and form without quaking knee or tremulous breath. An inferno, swathed in soft celestial fires; a whole chaotic underworld, just emptied of primeval floods and waiting for a new creative world; eluding all sense of perspective or dimension, outstretching the faculty of measurement, overlapping the confines of definite apprehension; a boding, terrible thing, unflinchingly real, yet spectral as a dream. The beholder is at first unimpressed by any detail; he is overwhelmed by the ensemble of a stupenduous panorama, a thousand square miles in extent, that lies wholly beneath the eye,

ing the eye more by reason of its somber tone and mysterious suggestion than by any appreciable characteristic of a chasm. It is perhaps five miles distant in a straight line, and its uppermost rims are nearly 4,000 feet beneath the observer, whose measuring capacity is entirely inadequate to the demand made by such magnitudes. One can not believe the distance to be more than a mile as the crow flies, before descending the wall or attempting some other form of actual measurement.

Mere brain knowledge counts for little against the illusion under which the organ of vision is here doomed to labor. Yonder cliff, darkening from white to gray, yellow,



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GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.

as if he stood upon a mountain peak instead of the level brink of a fearful chasm in the plateau, whose opposite shore is thirteen miles away. A labyrinth of huge architectural forms, endlessly varied in design, fretted with ornamental devices, festooned with lace-like webs formed of talus from the upper cliffs and painted with every color known to the palette in pure transparent tones of marvelous delicacy. Never was picture more harmonious, never flower more exquisitely beautiful. It flashes instant communication of all that architecture and painting and music for a thousand years have gropingly striven to express. It is the soul of Michael Angelo and of Beethoven.

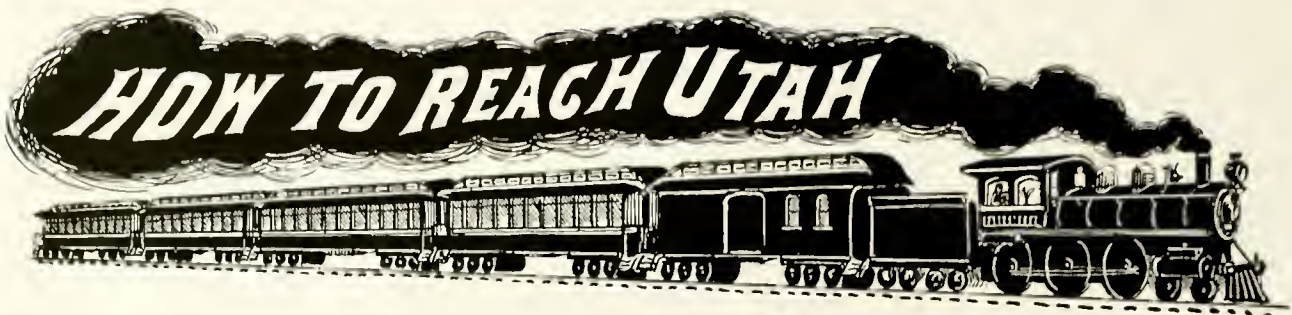
A canyon, truly, but not after the accepted type. An intricate system of canyons, rather, each subordinate to the river channel in the midst, which in its turn is subordinate to the whole effect. That river channel, the profoundest depth, and actually more than 6,000 feet below the point of view, is in seeming a rather insignificant trench, attract-

and brown as your glance descends, is taller than the Washington Monument. The Auditorium in Chicago would not cover one-half its perpendicular span. Yet it does not greatly impress you. You idly toss a pebble toward it, and are surprised to note how far the missile falls short. By and by you will learn that it is a good half mile distant, and when you go down the trail you will gain an abiding sense of its real proportions. Yet, relatively, it is an unimportant detail of the scene.

The foregoing refers, of course, to The Grand Canyon of Arizona, the greatest natural wonder in the world. The Grand Canyon can now be reached by rail over the Santa Fe—but by no other railroad.

Handsomely illustrated descriptive matter will be furnished upon application to any representative of this company. C. F. Warren is the general agent of the Santa Fe in Salt Lake City, while J. P. Hall acts in a similar capacity in Denver, Colorado.





THE Denver and Rio Grande System, which is known as "The Scenic Line of the World, and which is the only line passing directly through Salt Lake City, forms the most attractive of all the trans-continental routes traversing, as it does, the Rocky Mountains through the great States of Colorado and Utah between Denver and Ogden, a distance encompassing more grand, varied and attractive mountain scenery than can be viewed from the car windows of any other railroad of equal distance in the world.



GARDEN OF THE GODS.

This System is no exception to other great American roads as to its facilities for providing commodious and luxurious accommodations for its patrons, being famous everywhere for its splendid equipment. All through trains are equipped with the newest patterns of Pullman and ordinary sleeping cars, a brand-new consignment of day coaches, and its superb dining car service, operated on the a la carte plan, have no superior on the continent, and nowhere can the tourist or pleasure-seeker secure more comfort while traveling than on "The Scenic Line of the World."

It would be impossible in so small a space as is offered herein to touch even lightly on all the sights and scenes of the great Rocky Mountain region through which the traveler is carried on the journey between Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden over this route; but the illustrations shown herein will give the public at least a peep into some of the wonders of this enchanted land. It is to be remembered that stop-overs are allowed at all points on through tickets, the limits of which will permit.

Leaving Denver "The Scenic Line" lies along the foothills, passing over the Divide at Palmer Lake, thence on to the beautiful city of Colorado Springs, from which point by a ride of three hours via the new Cripple Creek Short Line, the traveler is in the heart of the famous Cripple Creek District, the greatest gold mining camp on earth. From Colorado Springs a branch line five miles in length also runs to Manitou, at the foot of Pike's Peak, widely known as "The Saratoga of the West."

Leaving Colorado Springs, after an hour's ride southward, we reach Pueblo, the second city in point of size in Colorado, and because of its great iron smelting and other manufacturing interests is known as the "Pittsburg of the West."

Turning to the west from Pueblo we soon reach the thriving towns of Florence and Canyon City, the former being noted for its numerous oil wells and the latter for its great coal, fruit and agricultural interests. From both of these points another entrance to the Cripple Creek District is had via the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad. Five miles distant from Canyon City the main line lies through the world-famed Royal Gorge, whose precipitous sides rise over half a mile in sheer ascent from the river. Thence onward along the foot of the castellated peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Range, we reach Salida, from which point the Denver and Rio Grande System has two separate routes through to Grand Junction. One of these routes is via the narrow-gauge line which climbs the famed Marshall Pass and through the world-renowned Black Canyon of the Gunnison, while the main line is through Leadville, with its famous gold and silver mines, crossing the Continental Divide at Tennessee Pass (elevation 10,240 feet), thence down the beautiful Eagle River Canyon, passing under the Mount of the Holy Cross through the tortuous windings of the Canyon of the Grand River, within a stone's-throw of the beautiful Hotel Colorado at the famous pleasure resort of Glenwood Springs, and on to Grand Junction. All through tickets are good via either route.

Thence onward we go across the Green River, which, in conjunction with the Grand forms the Colorado, and flows into the Gulf of California; through the awe-inspiring Castle Gate, over the great Wasatch Range at Soldier Summit, down through the beautiful vineyard-dotted Utah Valley, the resting place of Brigham Young and his followers after a thousand miles of dreary march from the



THE ROYAL GORGE.

Missouri River over fifty years ago; still onward, skirting the shores of the placid Utah Lake, following the winding of the River Jordan until the beautiful City of Zion is reached, the journey continues by the side of that mystic inland sea the Great Salt Lake, and the great irrigating canals to Ogden, where connection is made with the railroads leading to the Pacific Coast and California points.



CANYON OF THE GRAND RIVER.
ON THE LINE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS is the oldest life insurance company in America, the largest in the world, and the best because it does the most good. It issues the most liberal and profitable insurance contracts in existence.

Its policies embody all the modern and most desirable features of insurance or combination of investment with insurance, and at the lowest premium consistent with safety, and provide for liberal loans to the insured, large cash surrender values, stated in the policy; automatic paid-up insurance without exchange of policy, or, option for extended term insurance. Paying amount in instalments or in one sum. Its contracts are clear, explicit and businesslike.

The Company is progressive and liberal, conservative and safe, purely mutual and returns all surplus to policyholders. It is represented in Utah by Rulon S. Wells.

It is the main desire and ambition of every man to

policy must be continued and the annual payment made each year, and one may be required to make so many payments that the estate will not realize a high rate of interest on the total amount paid in, still the probability of death occurring before that time is reached and the possibility of its occurring very soon and his estate thereby realizing an enormous percentage of profit on the money paid, is practically worth much more than the chance of his losing the interest or realizing only a small rate.

The capital immediately secured by investing in life insurance is the maximum amount and at the lowest cost upon the first premium being paid, whereas, the capital secured by depositing the same sum annually in a savings bank or investing the amount in other securities is the minimum amount at the beginning, gradually increasing, and it will be very many years before it will equal the principal at once secured by investing in life insurance.



HOME OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

accumulate property and at his death to leave to his family or to his estate a goodly inheritance. Most men are able to save from their income or from the profits of their business only a small sum each year, and it takes many years to accumulate in this way any considerable amount.

By the payment of a small sum of money, called the premium, to a life insurance company there is at once created a relatively large inheritance that is certain to be paid at death. This payment must be continued year after year for life, or for a limited number of years, but even to the longest liver the amount so paid or deposited rarely, if ever, will exceed the amount of inheritance secured.

If in addition to accumulating an inheritance at death, it is desired to make provision for one's self in advanced life, it can be done by making the payment a little larger and taking an endowment policy, which provides for the payment of the principal to the insured at the end of a certain number of years, or to his heirs if death occurs prior thereto.

While it is true that the investment in a life insurance

But rarely, if ever, does any man persistently and continuously make deposits in a savings bank or an annual investment in safe securities. Besides, deposits in savings banks or sums invested are subjects to claims of creditors and are liable to be withdrawn or investments disposed of, and the money expended or lost.

Another great advantage of a life insurance policy is its absolute security. Nearly every man has lost by bad investments or misfortunes in business as much or more than he has saved, and is likely to lose in the future a considerable portion of his savings. Many men have invested in mortgages that were never repaid, or in real estate which depreciated in value or in stocks of railroads or other corporations that passed into the hands of bondholders, or in bonds that have defaulted or become worthless, or in gold mines without gold, or in silver mines without silver. If the same money had been invested in life insurance, the principal certainly would have been returned and probably a handsome rate of interest. Premiums paid to a life insurance company and continued until

death occurs or the endowment policy matures are not and cannot be lost.

Under the present policies of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the amount of the insurance can be at once securely invested at a fair rate of interest without any loss of time or any risk of the loss of the principal. That is, the amount can be left with the company and a contract be taken providing for the payment of a regular sum in equal annual installments, which includes interest, for such a number of years as may be desired, not exceeding twenty. The agreement also provides that at any time the unpaid installments can be commuted and their value paid in one sum. There is thus secured an immediate and safe investment of the principal for such a length of time as the beneficiary or the holder of the endowment policy may desire or find convenient.

The Mutual Life also issues a form of policy called the Continuous Installment, which provides for a fixed income of five per cent. of the policy as long as the beneficiary lives and continuing for twenty years after the death of the insured in any event. This is a very desirable contract. As the principal itself is not paid in one sum, although a large income is secured, the premium charged for such a contract is less than that charged for a policy providing for the payment of the whole amount at death.

Other forms of policies provide for payment of four per cent. per annum during a period of thirty-five years if the beneficiary lives, and the payment of the principal to the end of the term or at the death of the beneficiary if prior, or for delivering bonds bearing four per cent. interest payable at a fixed time. Or annuities or deferred annuities can be purchased with or without life insurance. In fact, contracts of life insurance companies are issued to cover almost any contingency or to suit the particular circumstances or desires of every one.

The earning capacity and generally a large portion of the income of every man ceases at his death, but if he has invested a portion of his income in a life insurance policy of a sufficient amount he will perpetuate the whole or a part of his income for the benefit of his family, by the interest that they will receive upon the amount of the insurance. During his life himself and his family have the benefit of his earnings; when he dies, his earnings will cease, but his family should have the benefit of a fund which will produce an annual sum approximating his present income.

The peace of mind and satisfaction derived from the certainty that an inheritance is absolutely secured for one's family or estate is worth to any one during his lifetime a considerable portion of what it costs. A large life insurance policy relieves the insured and his family from anxiety for the future, increases his happiness and gives him freedom from care and enables him to expend his surplus income upon the luxuries and comforts of life or in the bestowal of charity.

The modern life insurance policy is oftentimes a convenience during life, as it can be used as collateral security for a loan from the company at a low rate of interest or, if absolutely necessary, it can be surrendered for the cash value which is guaranteed in the policy.

The premiums paid cannot be lost, for all policies provide after three annual payments have been made, for full paid insurance of a smaller amount, or for term insurance for a limited number of years for the full amount, or for a cash surrender value, any one of which provisions with the value of the protection while the original policy

was in force is an equivalent for the premiums paid.

Life insurance has become almost a universal practice. The best business men, the most expert financiers, professional men, men of large incomes and small, farmers, artisans and most men of good judgment and prudence carry large life insurance. The wealthiest men of the country invest large amounts in life insurance. One of the multimillionaires of New York recently took a policy of one million dollars, believing it to be a good investment for his estate. Hundreds of the strongest and best business men are insured in amounts of one million to one hundred thousand dollars, and in every community will be found men carrying life insurance in such amounts as they can afford. Every man should insure his life if for not more than one thousand dollars. No one can afford to be without some life insurance.

A mutual life insurance company is not an organization for profit, and no money is made by the company as distinguished from the policy-holders. Small sums are received from a large number of people and invested in securities prescribed by the statutes of the State where the company is organized, and selected with the greatest care by skilled and experienced financiers. No risks are incurred and no losses of principal or interest realized and, although the rate of interest may not be large, the wonderful effect of compound interest year after year is sure to give a fair profit to the policy-holders in the aggregate, and may return a very large profit to the individual.

By commencing these deposits or payments of premiums in a life insurance company early in life, the time soon comes when the annual premium required to be paid is comparatively small in proportion to the risk of death occurring that year. Any one holding a policy of life insurance on which many premiums have been paid realizes the value of his contract, which can be continued by the payment of the small premium, and does not feel any regret for the premiums which he has paid; or, if it is a limited payment policy and the premiums are all paid, he derives great satisfaction from his policy, which absolutely secures the full face of it for his estate or family and will never cost him anything more or give him any care or anxiety; or if an endowment policy, he will himself receive the full amount in a few years.

Another reason why one should insure early is that his health may fail or his family record become such that he cannot procure insurance.

If one has not insured early in life, he will have to pay a larger premium because the risk of death occurring each year is greater, but he will not have to make so many payments and, at any age he will not pay a higher premium than the value of the insurance, as the premiums at all ages are based upon the same principles and are proportionate to the risk assumed by the company.

The above statements and arguments are based upon the supposition that the full premiums are paid and only the face value of the policy returned and do not take into consideration the surplus, which in every well managed company has been and probably will be a very considerable sum. This surplus is applied to reducing the amount or the number of the premiums or to increasing the amount of the insurance or the endowment. Many of the policies of the Mutual Life have been doubled or even trebled by the additions secured by the dividends. A life insurance policy is a safe and desirable investment without any return of surplus, but the dividends add materially to the profit of the investment.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

FOR many years the University of Utah has been an important factor in the development of the State.

Sufficient evidence of this is found in the large number of its graduates holding positions of honor and responsibility throughout the commonwealth.

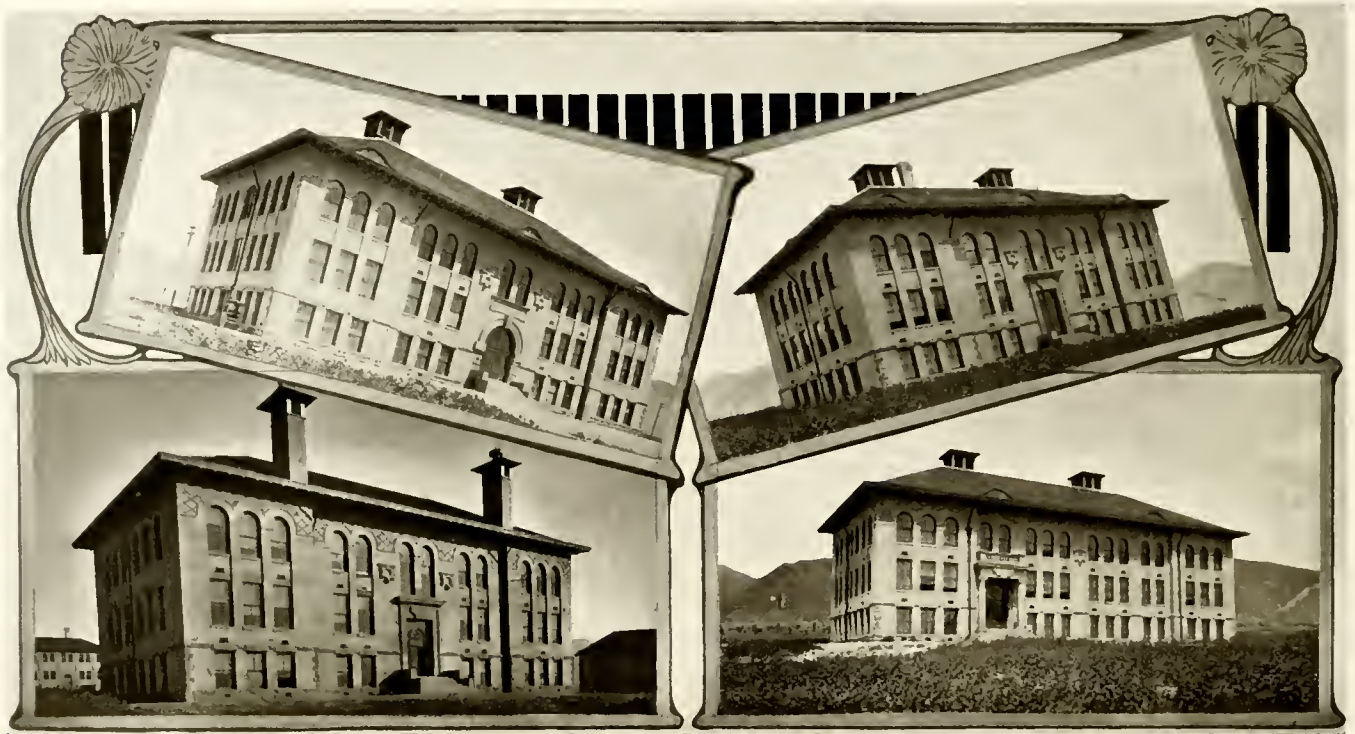
Although beginning with scarcely more than a nominal existence and having to struggle for years against the most discouraging difficulties, it now ranks among the best collegiate institutions of the West. It was established by law in 1850 under a controlling Board of twelve Regents and a Chancellor. Orson Spencer, A. M., whose culture and ability made him a leading character in the early history of the State, was its first Chancellor and for several years its chief instructor. However, little educational work was done until 1867, when David O. Calder was appointed Supervisor of Instruction. Under his direction a number of commercial courses were established and were being success-

of Arts and Sciences, the State School of Mines and the State Normal School, and connected with it is a Preparatory School.

In the School of Arts and Sciences the ancient and modern languages, social and political sciences, history, logic, ethics, literature, mathematics and astronomy are the prominent features. All these subjects are presented to the students in the most practical way and with a view to develop the mind and to give that higher culture which characterizes the true and refined gentleman and lady. In this school the chief object is to afford a general culture and give to the students a broad and liberal scholastic foundation for future intellectual pursuits.

The School of Mines is an eminently practical school. All subjects offered in its various courses bear directly on the life's work for which the student is to be prepared.

The laboratories, the shops and the foundry are all



FOUR HANDSOME BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

fully carried on when, in 1869, Dr. John R. Park was elected President. Under his management High School, Normal and College Courses were soon established and facilities offered for a fairly good liberal education.

Since the election of Dr. Park the institution has come up through varying degrees of prosperity until three years ago, when it entered upon what promises to be a new era in its history. The most important change connected with this recent growth is its new location. The institution now occupies one of the most favorable sites for higher education to be found in the United States. Its new modern buildings, all erected since 1899, overlooking the Great Salt Lake and the fruitful Salt Lake Valley, with the lofty Wasatch Mountains in the background, constitute an almost ideal home for educational work.

The University as now organized comprises the School

arranged according to the most modern ideas, and in them students have superior advantages in manual training.

The mechanical laboratory, in which gas and steam engines are fitted up, is an important factor in the engineering courses. Here valuable and practical experimental work is done by the students to familiarize them with the power and use of engines. The carpenter shop, the machine and the forging rooms, and the foundry, where students spend several hours per week for two years, enable them to obtain a fund of valuable and practical information much needed in their business career. The chemical, mineralogical and assaying laboratories give an opportunity to students to do practical work in lines especially important to the mining engineer. In the electrical laboratory and in that of general physics, such work is given as will prepare the students to manage an electrical plant and to occupy other

responsible positions requiring a good knowledge of practical electricity.

Salt Lake City is surrounded by gold, silver, lead and copper mines, and the best concentration and reducing plants and smelters, which give to the Utah State Mining School advantages rarely if ever possessed in schools of like character in other parts of the United States. These advantages, with its fine equipments and men of ability doing the work of instruction, make it one of the best institutions for thorough and practical courses in engineering.

The Normal School has grown to be one of the best in

the United States. Eminent educators from different parts of this country and Canada have spoken of it as being unsurpassed in some of its important features by any similar school on the continent. This school includes among other courses domestic science and manual training, taught in such a way as to qualify teachers of the grades for introducing this line of educational work into the common schools. The training department gives each Normal student one year's practice in teaching under expert and experienced teachers and supervisors.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY.

THE Latter Day Saints' University is the creation of the people whose name it bears. It is recognized and sustained by them as a worthy exponent of their educational ideals and as an efficient promoter of the welfare of their youth. The institution has hitherto been known under the name and title of Latter Day Saints' College. The change in name somewhat enlarges the functions and adds to the influence of the institution without interfering with its work or arresting its development. It offers well-arranged High School, Normal, Business, Scientific, Classical and Domestic Art courses of study, with only

This University is organized under the laws of the State of Utah by articles of incorporation that define its powers, prescribe its duties and indicate specifically its sphere of operations.

Article IV declares that "the nature and objects of this association shall be to found a university, with colleges, academies, schools, institutes, museums, galleries of art, libraries, laboratories, gymnasiums, and all proper accessories, where instruction of the highest grade possible to its resources shall be given to both sexes in science, literature, art, mechanical pursuits, and in the principles of the



BUSINESS COLLEGE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS UNIVERSITY.

such higher or university work as its resources justify.

The mission of the institution is solely one of peace and good will. Its general aim has been the same under each of its several names, and consists simply in the intellectual, moral and practical education of the youth of this community in those lines especially which are not fully provided for in the State system of education. As its motto, "The Lord Is My Light," may indicate, moral and religious instruction occupy a prominent place in its courses of study. The work offered is open to all persons of good moral character that are qualified to pursue any of the studies given; and it is the intention to provide the best of instruction in such lines of work as are undertaken.

Gospel as taught by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The chief aim and object of the institution shall be to make its students and graduates worthy citizens and true followers of Jesus Christ, by fitting them for some useful pursuit, by strengthening in their minds a pure attachment to the Constitution of the United States and to our republican institutions, by teaching them the lessons of purity, morality and upright conduct and by giving them, as far as possible, an understanding of the plan of salvation revealed by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Nothing that is contrary to the laws of the land shall ever be taught in said institution."

This institution was organized in November, 1886, under

the name of the Salt Lake Academy, with Angus M. Cannon, W. B. Dougall, A. E. Hyde, Spencer Clawson, Francis Cope, Rodney C. Badger, William H. Rowe and William A. Rositer as Trustees, and Professor Willard Done as Principal. In 1888 Professor James E. Talmage was chosen Principal.



BARRATT HALL, LATTER-DAY SAINT'S UNIVERSITY.

On May 15, 1889, the name of the institution was changed to The Latter Day Saints' College, and the standard of instruction was raised. In January, 1892, Professor Willard Done succeeded Professor Talmage as Principal. On October 12, 1895, the Trustees changed the title of Principal to that of President of the Faculty, a college course of four years leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (Ph. B.) was established, and the grade and character of

the work were further improved. The College became involved in debt and in the spring of 1899 most of the teachers engaged elsewhere. President Done resigned and in July following Professor J. H. Paul was elected President. The college was again opened in September, 1899, all departments being located in the Templeton Building. That school year was the most favorable in the history of the institution, and the registration of students reached a total of five hundred. The quarters in the Templeton became too small. The business department was then conducted



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE BUILT WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, ERECTED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG IN THE FIFTIES.

in the Social Hall and all other departments opened in the Lion House. The year was a prosperous one, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions. The registration of students reached a total of five hundred and sixty-six, the courses of study were strengthened, and the students more strictly classified. The last year, however, was more favorable than any of the former years. The enlarged faculty of instruction and the more ample accommodations resulted in the enrollment of more than a thousand students. The enrollment during the present year is greater than that of the year previous, and the institution has every prospect of continued growth and increased usefulness.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

WHEN, in the early sixties, the Catholic Fathers entered Salt Lake City and Utah, there was no other religious denomination represented in this State than the "Mormons," or Latter-Day Saints. The leader of that noble band of pioneers, Brigham Young,



THE CHAPEL.

welcomed the Catholic Fathers in a most hospitable manner, and in addition to granting them suitable tracts of land upon which to erect their buildings, assisted them in many ways to advance the cause which they represented. The

attitude of the leaders of the "Mormon" Church toward the Catholic brothers has since been equally as friendly, with the result that there is a bond of sympathy and kindly feeling existing between the two organizations that time serves but to increase. It is, therefore, especially appropriate that in this work, *Utah, The Inland Empire*, special mention should be made of the educational institution which has for over a quarter of a century stood for all that is most desirable in the way of an academy for young ladies.

St. Mary's Academy, conducted under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, has been established since 1875 as a boarding and day school for the education of young girls. Its central location upon one of Salt Lake City's choicest residential streets, the ample recreation grounds surrounding the spacious buildings, its well-equipped class rooms and excellent teachers are factors which make for the school's success and prove influential in determining parents as to the choice of schools for their daughters. The object of the Academy is to prepare young ladies for any sphere of life to which they may be called; to give a thorough knowledge of letters, science and art, based upon a solid moral and Christian education. As a true education consists in the harmonious development of the moral, intellectual and physical qualities, a system which ignores or neglects any of these elements of the

triple culture of the heart, mind and body must be radically defective. The education given at St. Mary's is of the most practical and comprehensive character. It is intended to train the heart as well as the mind to form women who will not only grace society with their accomplishments, but honor and edify it by their virtues. How well they have succeeded may best be judged by the high esteem in which St. Mary's Academy is held. Some of the most accomplished ladies of the West today are graduates of this justly celebrated institution of learning.

The classes are carefully graded from the primary studies up to the work of the graduating year, the course embracing all the branches of a liberal education. The bodily well-being of the pupils is cared for by the opportunities for physical culture afforded by basket ball, tennis, croquet, dancing and fencing and dumb bell exercise. The English course is systematic and logical, a thorough acquaintance with grammar being insisted upon. Next the study of rhetoric and finally a study of the masterpieces of our literature. Vocal music, both private lessons and in the general class, is conducted under the direction of teachers of acknowledged ability, while instruction is given upon the piano, harp, violin and all the minor stringed instruments.

In the art department special attention is given to the foundation principles of drawing and shading upon which is built a superstructure of color work in landscapes, studies

for the purpose for which they were erected. All parts of the institution are heated by steam and lighted by both gas and electricity, no fire being in any part of the Academy building. The bathrooms are supplied with hot and cold water, and adjoin the sleeping apartments. Special attention was paid in erecting the buildings to light, heat, ven-



A PRIVATE ROOM—ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

tilation, etc., this being especially noticeable in the halls, dormitories and class rooms. Every precaution has been taken to prevent fire or accident.

The Sisters at St. Mary's Academy are all graduates



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, THE STUDIO AND MUSIC ROOM.

from life, etc. Latin, French, German, elocution, stenography, penmanship and typewriting are prominent features of the course and in each branch and study competent teachers have charge of the various classes.

The Academy buildings are built of brick with stone trimmings. They are spacious and modern in every essential particular and are admirably adapted in every respect

from the well-known and justly famous St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana, where they spent many years in preparing themselves for their great work, the proper education of youth. Salt Lake City is proud of the presence in its midst of an educational institution conducted upon the high order of St. Mary's Academy, and too much credit cannot be paid the worthy Sisters in charge.

HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL.

AMONG the many evidences which are presented to corroborate the statement that "Utah, The Inland Empire," is an empire in itself, none will more strikingly illustrate the point that Salt Lake City is The



HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL.

A large addition is being completed on the West of the main building.

City of the Saints than reference to its schools, churches and hospitals. It is with pride that the publishers call

attention to the Holy Cross Hospital, which has established a reputation throughout this inter-mountain country as one of the best equipped and most modern institutions of its kind in the West.

The hospital was founded in 1875 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, of Notre Dame, Indiana, at the request of Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, now Bishop of Salt Lake City. The buildings, a half-tone engraving of which accompanies this article, are most beautifully located on an imposing site between Tenth and Eleventh East streets, on First South street. The institution is one of the most completely equipped hospitals in the West and has accommodations for over 100 patients. All the private apartments and wards, as well, are bright, cheerful and well ventilated, thus contributing much to the comfort of the patients. Every known sanitary appliance has been installed in the buildings, and nothing conducive to the well-being of its patients has been omitted.

The operating room is furnished with all the most approved appliances for quick and effective surgical work, and the corps of physicians are among the most noted in the State. The private rooms are models of convenience, and nothing has been omitted that would add to the comfort and welfare of the patients. In fact, the excellent reputation of the numerous Sisters hospitals throughout the country is fully sustained by this most worthy institution.

F. PLATT COMPANY.

THE development of the business and commercial interests from primitive methods to modern application is always interesting to the stranger and resident alike. One of the important features of our growth is to be found in the F. Platt Company. Since the days of ox-teams and slow transit in Utah there has been nothing like leather. In those days the saddler with his awl had to patch up broken thongs and mend and manufacture traces and harness for the teams of the roystering stage coach. Today his avocation is in equal demand when it comes to the modern trotting harness or the jockey's saddle. In this march of progress the firm under discussion has always maintained its position in the front rank of the vanguard, and has attained a well-deserved recognition in commercial circles. The store and factory are situated at Nos. 147-149 State Street, and are thoroughly metropolitan in appearance, the stock being notable for the variety and excellence of the goods. Here the lover of horseflesh may purchase the finest set of harness that it is possible to turn out of a factory, saddles of all descriptions are displayed before the gaze of the visitors, ranging from the ordinary stock up to the highest saddle of the best and finest workmanship.

The firm's motto, "Honest goods, sold without misrepresentation, and on their merits," has been the policy of the company from the earliest days. Today their ever-increasing trade bears mute testimony that they have kept their word. This business is now celebrating its jubilee, for it was established in 1852 by F. Platt, father of the present proprietor, to be incorporated under its present name. This company makes a specialty of stock saddles, and a dozen men are kept busy in the factory turning out wholesale and retail orders that come in by every

mail from all over this inter-mountain region. The senior member of this firm, who, at the death of his father 17 years ago took charge of the business, is F. B. Platt. How well he has succeeded has been fully demonstrated by the constantly increasing demand for their goods. Mr. Platt is a modest gentleman, a manufacturer of long experience, one

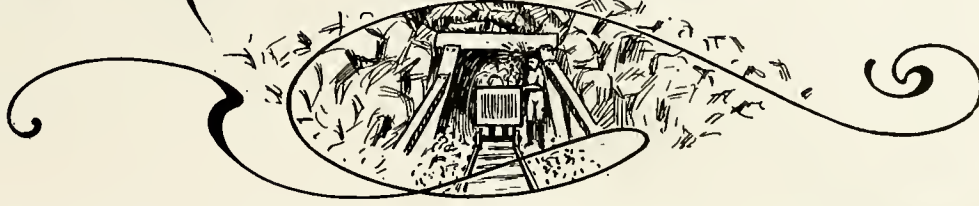


ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE.

An addition is being erected upon the West that will double its size.

thoroughly posted on everything pertaining to his trade. He is a man of straightforward, honorable business methods, universally liked and respected, and a staunch, enthusiastic supporter of home enterprise.

NATURE'S TREASURE HOUSES



COULD a stranger to Utah take a hasty panoramic view of the physical conformation of the Commonwealth, he might well wonder that the maps of half a century ago, showing this great mountain region to be a desert, had been changed. So vast is the rugged and barren landscape that only on closer view would the comparatively inconsiderable fertile area be revealed to break the monotony of the apparently limitless waste. But, confined within the foothills, surrounded by high

they knew, for, whether they knew it or not, they were laying, securely and deeply, the foundations of Greater Utah. These limited areas of tillable earth reaching tendril-like among the hills and hugging closely the winding streams, are the bases of supply that furnish the sinews with which to attack the far greater sterile expanse and wrest from it untold wealth.

Utah was aptly characterized by the late Colonel Donan as a "mountain-walled treasury of the gods." Every



UPPER PART OF PARK CITY, SHOWING ONTARIO AND EMPIRE GULCHES.

mountains and following the wandering streams are the "valleys of the mountains," places of refuge for the sturdy Mormon pioneers and their descendants. In these valleys were obtained the first means of scanty subsistence for the daring tenants who, under conditions adverse and hazardous, reclaimed the primitive soil, developed a system of irrigation and established a diversity of rural pursuits, all with such marked success as to win distinction among the peoples of the earth.

It is but natural that these hospitable dwelling places, "the valleys of the mountains," should be held in high and fond regard and commemorated in sacred song by the beneficiaries of their fertility. It may be that these founders of a new empire of wealth builded better than

range of hills and every mountain peak are mute but impressive sentinels, standing everlasting guard over the treasures hidden within them. Inside the boundaries of the State is found nearer a complete representation of the vocabularies of the mineralogist and the chemist than in any other political or physical subdivision of mother earth. Here are found the precious metals, gold and silver, representing imperishable wealth in concentrated form, mediums of exchange and the object and acme of all toil. Then there are the baser metals of the more extended and commoner use, including iron, the king of industry, the measure of the pulsations of trade; copper for which demand increases with the more general application of electricity to the uses of mankind; also lead and zinc, besides the

rarer metals, the list of which is of constant growth, all in sufficient quantities for profitable operation.

Well distributed for the purposes of economic production are coal and lime in inexhaustible quantities and so located that one can easily believe that the Great Architect of Nature had in mind the future working of all these minerals when He designed and built up the everlasting hills. Is there an iron deposit in a particular section? Adjacent to it will be found the coal with which to reduce it. Do we discover a refractory ore in one

olls and hydrocarbons for paints and waxes. Asphalt, ozokerite, gilsonite, elaterite and an endless list of "ites" yet unnamed and practically unknown.

This is not in part prospective nor imaginative. It is not prediction but reality, for already Utah has become the gathering place of organized capital in stupendous amounts, and the future promises developments which will far exceed the dreams of the theorists of a decade ago. Already the Salt Lake Valley has become one of the greatest smelting points of the world. The attention of



MILL AT ROBINSON.

MARSAC MILL, PARK CITY.
ONTARIO MILL, PARK CITY, UTAH.

MERCUR CONSOLIDATED MILL, MERCUR, UTAH.

locality? Within easy reach is found the mineral with which to unite it and produce the results we are looking for.

Distinct from what is primarily known as mining, are vast deposits of building rock; granite and sandstone in immeasurable quantities; marble in whiteness and fineness of quality equaling the far-famed Carrara of Italy. Chalcedony, onyx and other products for ornamentation. Salt in the lakes and mountains in quantity beyond the comprehension of the finite mind. Cement-rock, kaolin,

great capitalists has been recently attracted, and now they are here, and are making it a place of business with permanent character, instead of a place of occasional rendezvous. The smoke of the furnaces of new workings is ascending in greater volume day by day and new plans, the outcome of great enterprises, are being constantly formulated and put into execution.

The money made in mining is clean. It does not represent the midnight scheming of the usurer or the interest grabber. It has nothing to do with the extortion practiced

by the money broker. It is not taken from the laborer, leaving his family to suffer, while others wax fat. It is not the wage of piracy upon the homes of the poor. It comes to us bright and pure, and is an addition to the wealth of the world which benefits all and injures none. It is the purity of deserved reward bestowed upon the energy of intelligent effort.

The development of these varied industries means much to the people of Utah. It is making of it a country of export instead of import. It is making of its people producers instead of consumers. It is reducing the chance of dependence upon other communities to a minimum. It is increasing the population by creating thousands of new homes, and hundreds of new enterprises.

But the output of the mines is the best measure of their progress and present value. Last year the approximate production of the precious metals of this State was \$26,000,000. For the month of October, just closed, the product was, in round numbers, \$2,500,000, which means an excess of \$80,000 per day, created by the industry for

and have to their credit some three millions of dollars. The Daly-West is now paying its stockholders \$108,000



STOPPING ON THE 900 FOOT LEVEL OF THE DALY-WEST.



DALY No 1, NEAR PARK CITY.

the local market. This work was accomplished by five separate smelting plants at Murray and at Bingham Junction. To this list will be added soon a well-equipped smelter at the Majestic properties in Beaver County, and a copper smelter at the Dixie Mine near St. George, in Washington County, both of which are well advanced in construction.

In reviewing the localities of active production, the camp of Park City, which last year produced 46 per cent of the mineral wealth of Utah, stands at the head. Out of 150 mines in the United States which have paid dividends, 25, or about 16 per cent, are located in Utah. Of these only four are at Park City, but they are permanently in the list, and their aggregate contributions to the dividend fund far exceeds the profits of all the others. First comes the Ontario, with a record of nearly fifteen millions of money, divided among its shareholders. The Silver King has distributed nearly six millions of dollars to the fortunate possessors of its stock. It is now paying \$100,000 per month and completes the baker's dozen for the year by an extra distribution of a like amount at Christmas. The Daly-West and the Quincy, the latter having been absorbed by the former, are the remaining profit payers,

net per month from a monthly production of \$200,000, which enables the laying up of a large surplus, with indications of an imitation of the Silver King in relation to an extra dividend about Christmas time.

More attention is being given to this camp than to any other one in the State. Within the last year there have been a number of organizations formed for the purpose of developing large groupings of wonderfully promising worth. Further steps of a similar nature are under consideration. A large amount of development work, mill building and the instalment of expensive machinery is being vigorously prosecuted throughout the camp, and among the promoters are many of the men who have played a prominent part in giving Utah a place in the mine producing list. The product of this camp is chiefly silver and lead, with uniformly fair values in gold and an occasional appearance of copper. Recently, however, strikes have been made in the bonanza neighborhood disclosing values in gold close to two thousand



ORE CHUTES—THE DALY-WEST.

dollars to the ton. From present indications Park City seems destined to hold first place as a leading producer, unless something phenomenal should occur elsewhere.

Bingham is second in point of production, and is the oldest camp in the State. On the theories of modern mining, large enterprises have been launched and great

large scale and the field is well occupied. The ore bodies, carrying silver and lead, and found at or near the surface



BULLION-BECK MINE. DIVIDENDS \$2,800,000.00

amounts of capital have been invested. The theories of experts have been proven and the conclusions of science have been victoriously confirmed. Bingham is distinc-



BULLION-BECK MILL. CAPACITY 100 TONS.

tively a camp of remarkably large bodies of ore, carrying moderate values and found at great depth. On that account the camp is a field for organized capital on a



A POOR PLACE FOR AUTOMOBILES.

years ago, have increased in size as depth has been attained, and now copper ores carrying good values in gold predominate. In addition to the wealth it is creating, Bingham is playing an additional important part by attracting heavy Eastern investors who have, for a half century, been wedded to the copper properties of the Lake Superior region. As the chief corporations operating in this section are what are known as "close corporations," the details of their operations and their receipts are not divulged, yet there is a well-grounded rumor that the ores in the lower levels carry a sufficient amount of gold to enable them to produce copper at a profit should the price of the red metal decline to the very low figure of four cents per pound. This rumor is substantiated by continued and increased efforts in every copper-bearing property in the camp, regardless of the unpleasant and steady decline in the price of that metal.

Among the companies with large holdings in Bingham, three have independent smelters for reducing the output of their own mines. The Utah Consolidated, better known as the Highland Boy, has a smelter at Murray, from which five cars of pig copper is sent weekly to the Eastern refineries. The Bingham Copper and Gold, with its close ally, the Bingham Consolidated, and other allied interests in the camp, owns and operates its own smelters at Bingham Junction, with an output approaching that of the Highland Boy. The United States Company, controlling the Centennial-Eureka, at Tintic, and numerous Bingham holdings, has just completed a well-arranged and thoroughly equipped smelter, with all modern appliances for economic operation at Bingham Junction at a cost of about \$1,000,000. This latest enterprise not only adds to the products of the camp, but will materially swell the total output of the State. The Boston-Consolidated has conducted a long and persistent campaign of development on an extremely large scale, and while but meager reports of the showing are made public, it is generally known that a

period of production will soon commence which will equal, if not surpass, the performance of its illustrious neighbors. Numerous other properties of equal worth in perspective

are also being developed under well-arranged combinations of capital directed by competent mining engineers.

Bingham seems to be the Mecca for Eastern investors.



THE WABASH MINE IN THE PARK CITY DISTRICT.

With conditions favoring mining on a large scale, it meets the modern demand for centralization. With large

Aside from properties of the character mentioned, there are many lesser lights awaiting the action of the enthusiastic promoter in arranging an attractive display for men of means. The working population of Bingham is materially benefited by a good contingent of small operators who carry on a profitable system of leasing, and whose products add considerably to the total output and income of the camp.



PULLMAN AND LUCKY' BILL SHAFTS OF THE DALY-WEST.

The Tintic mining district around Eureka in Juab County, is one of the best known and most resourceful mining camps in the State. It is the home of a number of dividend-paying mines, whose ores are rich in the precious metals. It is favorably located and has the advantage of excellent railroad and smelter facilities. Eastern capital has invested large amounts in this favored camp, and its stocks meet a ready demand. The mines send a

continuous output to the smelters, carrying copper, lead, silver and gold. Some of its mines are operated on a large scale, but as compared with Bingham and Park City, it is a camp of smaller properties. It is also distinguished by an abundance of silicious ores which are much sought after by smelter men. On this account it plays an important part in contributing to the smelter industry, as that class of ores is greatly desired for fluxing purposes. Among the larger producers is the Gemini, a close corporation, which in October handed out a handsome dividend of \$100,000, making a total of \$850,000 of such payments. The Grand Central and the Mammoth are prominent neighboring properties with great earning capacity, and have produced wonderfully rich ore, but on account of long drawn out and bitterly contested litigation they have ceased to pay



THE CACTUS MINE, BEAVER COUNTY, UTAH.

areas and proved values at great depth, it presents favorable opportunities for those who desire to win fame as well as wealth by the magnitude of their operations.

dividends. Their combined dividends paid prior to the beginning of legal troubles aggregate over two million and a half dollars. The Centennial-Eureka has disbursed to

its owners \$2,667,700. With recent strikes of great promise and the movement of its ores to the new smelter of the United States Company, a resumption of profit disbursements will take place. Among the other

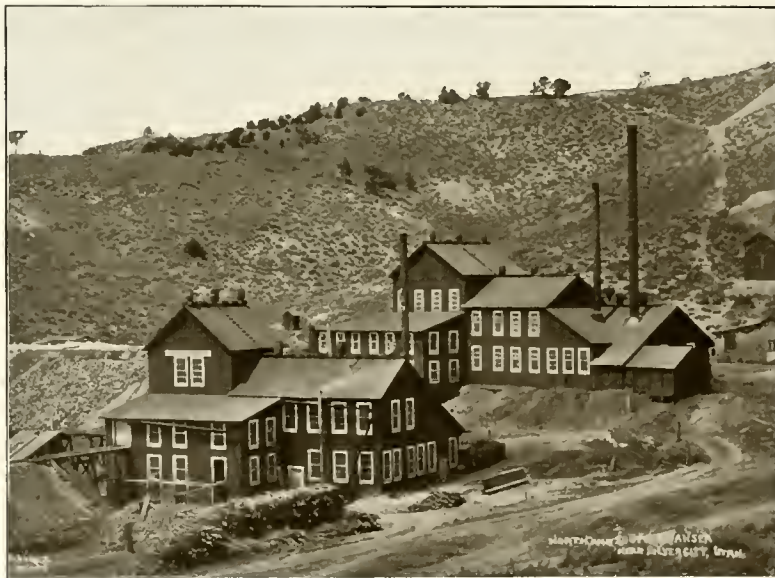
with every indication of ultimate success. An important feature in connection with this region has developed within recent months in the way of a reduction of freight and smelter charges on its ores. By a fortunate arrangement



EUREKA, ONE OF UTAH'S PROSPEROUS CAMPS.

properties of note in this camp, and which have handed out profits to their shareholders are the Bullion-Beck, with \$2,500,000 to its credit, the Swansea, with over \$300,000;

between the railroad operators and smelter men, the mine operators giving willing encouragement, a system of concessions were inaugurated by which the vast amount of ore is being transported and turned into money. The benefits from this adjustment have been many. The smelters are being provided with greatly desired ores, while the mines, which were congested with low-grade stuff, are being cleaned out, which facilitates their operation, gives profit in place of losses and, in some instances, have been productive of strikes which would not have otherwise been made. More men are employed in both the mines and on the railroads, and the revenues have been increased to all the parties in interest. All this occurred as the result of the well-directed efforts of cool heads by an equitable participation in the game of give and take.



NORTH AND SOUTH SWANSEA, NEAR SILVER CITY, UTAH.

the South Swansea, with nearly \$200,000. Then there are the Yankee-Consolidated, the Uncle Sam, the Carisa and the May-Day. Many other properties are being worked

Stockton is another history-maker, and from it, years ago, good values in lead and sometimes phenomenal values in silver were obtained in large quantities. In recent years however, the output has been considerably minimized. The camp, however, is not an idle one. It is distinctively a place of deep mining and well directed efforts on a large scale are being applied to many of its properties. The Honerine is especially deserving of mention. Of the values obtained from this property and the still

greater ones yet in its workings, there is no doubt. The ore bodies remaining consist of a series of five ore chutes of great dimensions that are now under water. Unsuccessful and expensive efforts have heretofore been made to drain the property by pumps. At present a drain tunnel over a mile and a half in length is being run at the remarkable rate of twenty feet per day. This tunnel will tap the ore bodies and drain, not only the mine, but many neighboring properties, in February next. This being done, a tremendous output of ore will begin and continue for an indefinite time. The other properties will be equally relieved, and a campaign of development and shipment, for which preparations are being generally and actively made will then follow, and Stockton will be again entitled to a prominent place among the great mining camps of Utah. Numerous other properties in this locality are being worked with every indication of a successful issue.

Further to the south is the Ophir Hill Mine, provided with a mill from which a large amount of concentrates is continually being sent. This is a close corporation, and but little of detail is divulged. It is reported that the property is an unusually good one, and this report is actually verified by substantial shipments.

In the West Mountain mining district west of Bingham,

with a confidence characteristic of the business.

Then there is the great Deep Creek country, containing numerous mining districts and still more numerous mines and prospects. This district is badly handicapped



HIGHLAND BOY MINE, BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH.

by the absence of railways, and many meritorious properties are being held with the hope that improved transportation facilities will some day be furnished. The Utah



THE HORN-SILVER MINE AND MILL, FRISCO, UTAH. DIVIDENDS \$5,342,000.00.

in Tooele County, is situated the old Mona, and many other likely properties that are being worked with greater or less activity by their respective promoters, who are imbued

Mine, at Fish Springs, in the western portion of Juah County, is an exception to the enforced rule of idleness which prevails in that section. From it shipments are

regularly made, and dividends are being paid monthly. This plucky little giant, confronted with a haul by wagon of some eighty miles across the desert, has distributed over \$200,000 to its shareholders. The product is galena, carrying sometimes startlingly high values in silver, and



YANKEE CONSOLIDATED, SHOWING TUNNEL HOUSE.

recent reports indicate that its best days are yet to come.

Scattered through this region it is believed there are many duplicates to the Utah which will in days to come richly reward their patient and plucky owners.

A new candidate for especial honors is Beaver County, the home of the famous Horn Silver, which stands well at the head of the bread-winning list, with disbursements aggregating over five millions of dollars, and which still continues shipments. This section about Frisco and Milford has been brought into new prominence by the recent and unparalleled performance of the O. K. Mine near the latter place, and which is owned by the Majestic Company. This is a copper proposition, and it has broken the well-known rules of copper production by furnishing large quantities of the red metal at a depth of only 200 feet. Two shipments in particular, approximating a dozen cars each, and carrying upwards of 40 per cent. copper, about \$5 in gold and fair values in silver, being a revelation to mining circles. Report has followed report concerning this property, with cumulative evidence as to its worth. Its reputation has made the locality an attraction for men of means and the most skilled talent in the mining world, with the result that the different camps have among their investors and backers a combination of wealth and experience that speaks decisively for its great and continued development.

Among the neighboring properties under managements that are making unusual efforts in the way of development are the Imperial, the Royal, the Bluebird, the Beaver-Consolidated and many others, which are further stimulated by the prospects of a saving on freight in having their ores treated by the Majestic Company's smelter, now being erected.

The production of gold in Utah is increasing. While the change in price of other metals may bring discouragements, the value of gold is fixed, and its accumulation is therefore the highest ambition of mining men. While this has never been a placer country, yet with the improved methods for this mode of extraction, the impetus of gold-seekers increases, and the output of the yellow metal is becoming a constantly growing fixture in the State.

Mercur is really the pioneer gold camp of the State. Here was inaugurated the cyanide process, and the same management which first adopted its use is now operating the Consolidated-Mercur mines, and pays regular dividends of \$30,000 per month. The Sacramento, near by, while abandoning dividends for a time, is in active operation, and greatly encouraged by prospects from a rich strike of cinnabar recently made.

The Annie Laurie, in the Gold Mountain country, another gold producer, has made wonderful progress during the last two years, and made its first distribution in October of \$20,000, which amount will probably soon be increased. Near by are the Wedge, Golden Rule, Dalton and the Holland, all followers of the cyanide plan, and all being looked upon as coming mines; and such are for the most part undergoing active development.

Away to the northwest, in Box Elder County, near the Idaho line, is the Park Valley country, made famous by the Century, which, after many vicissitudes, is now producing from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in gold per month. It has been eagerly watched by a multitude of claim holders



AN ELECTRIC DRILL IN OPERATION IN THE YANKEE MINE.

in that district, and indications all point to a large area which will be productive of gold in paying, if not in high values.

Then at State Line, in Iron County, the Ophir, while originally a silver property, is now yielding ore in which gold predominates.

There are many other districts, localities and groups scattered throughout the State of more or less note and

worth. In fact, no part of Utah can be said to be barren of the precious metals. The country has yet scarcely been scratched by the prospector, while to the operator it is mostly virgin ground. Modern mining has been reduced to an exact science, and is not only a legitimate, but a certain and successful industry. Utah is essentially a country of mining which requires large combinations of capital. The first failure is yet to be scored where abundant financial backing has been directed by experience gained in nature's school of mines. The State is an inviting field to the investor. Its mineral products are rapidly increasing and a true forecast of the industry's future would doubtless be looked upon as an exaggeration, as much as would have a prediction of conditions existing today, had it been made ten years ago.

There are numerous other minerals in Utah, the

lies over another in various thicknesses. Here are found a fair quality of anthracite and coking coal with annealing qualities equal to the best production of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

But if Utah excels in the quality and quantity of any one metal found within its borders, that one metal is iron. The area of the higher grade ore, while large, is confined to three localities, Iron Mountain, Iron Springs and Desert Mountain, all in Iron County. The outcroppings of this metal in that region are said to cover an area approximating seven thousand acres, with a thickness beyond belief, and an estimated capacity approaching a billion tons. They extend about the base of the mountain and, reaching back under the desert, rest on a granite formation, and are covered with limestone, upon which is deposited the sands of the surface. These deposits have been the object of the



SALT LAKE AND MERCUR RAILROAD.

production of which is closely allied to many industries, and to speak of all of them intelligently would require a book of itself.

As to the presence of oil in Utah there can be no doubt, but as yet the efforts to obtain it in commercial quantities have been attended with indifferent results. A number of companies, however, are now drilling with indications of success. Hydrocarbons for pavement making, paints, waxes and other uses that make up a growing list, are being mined at Soldier Summit and north of Price, and shipped to the Eastern market. Experiments with favorable results have been made in extracting hydrocarbons from the enormous shale beds found in Utah, Wasatch, Juab and San Pete Counties, and lubricants, paint oils and paraffine are promised from that source.

Utah is supplied with coal for meeting the demand for ages to come. It occurs in Iron County in liberal quantities, and in the counties of Carbon and Emery its extent can be measured by townships where one stratum

investigation of capitalists for many years, and a few months ago the combined area was purchased by an Eastern syndicate whose exact connections are not known. The deal was consummated by P. L. Kimberly and Frank Bubl, and that the purchase was for business purposes is attested by the enormous price paid; the sum of two and one-quarter million dollars.

In speaking of this locality, after the deal was closed, John T. Jones, a veteran iron operator from Iron Mountain, Michigau, and upon whose report the purchase was made, predicted that within ten years Utah would be the banner iron-producing State of the Union. In 1893 Mr. Jones read a paper before the American Institute of Mining Engineers at Montreal, Canada, and predicted that within ten years from that time the State of Minnesota, then with an output of less than 1,000,000 tons per year, would produce 10,000,000 tons annually. During the present year, or nine years after the prediction was made, Minnesota will produce over 12,000,000 tons of iron. Mr. Jones says he is

equally as confident as to the accuracy of his estimate of Utah's future as he was of Minnesota's future ten years ago. Since this purchase was completed the deposits have been explored by tunnels, drifts and drills operated by a small army of men, and it is now believed that the development of this deposit, and the founding of the greatest industry yet known to Utah will soon begin. Authentic reports state that the present owners are preparing to, and will expend the vast sum of \$30,000,000 in building railroads, erecting furnaces and furnishing equipment with which to work the property and to produce every manner of product known to that complex and gigantic industry.

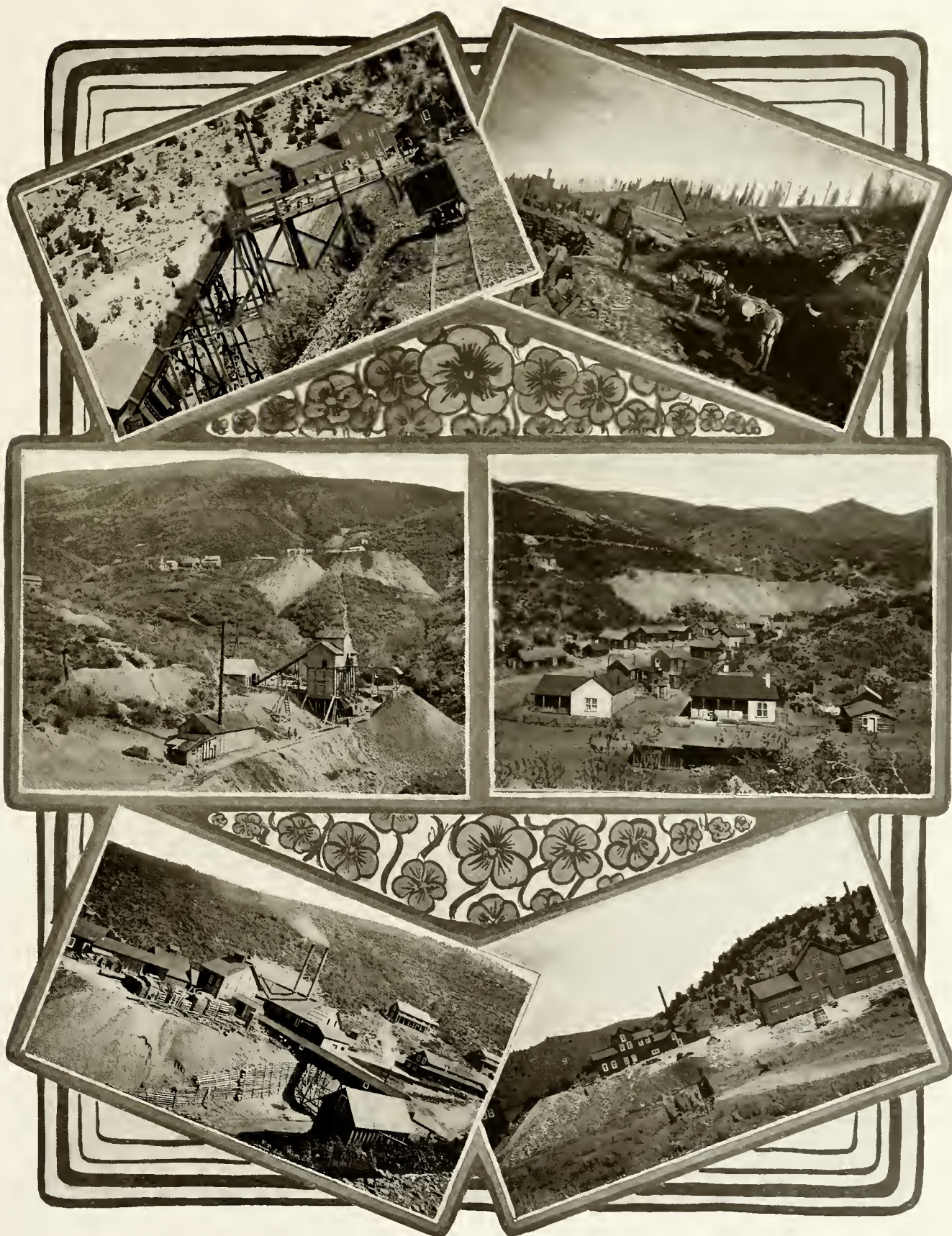
Salt Lake City is not only the center of the industries within Utah, of which it is the capital city, but of those situated over a good part of the States of Nevada and Idaho. Whatever may be the results, no matter how large, of the development of all these mighty industries of mining in every form, she is bound to be the chief beneficiary. Already the city is famous. Attracted by the

multifarious advantages she possesses, the capitalist is seeking Salt Lake as his home and the place is becoming noted for its many fine homes and mansions. Denver has been long considered the leader of all Western cities in this respect, but the crown is passing from her keeping. Utah's capital has advantages which the great city of Colorado can never hope to attain. With the great mountains at her back she sits a queen of the hills on a throne of verdure, while at her feet dash the waves of the great inland sea of America. The rising sun lights up her domes and minarets with glory, while his good-night rays bathe all her nooks with a celestial radiance. With her days of continued brightness and her atmosphere of ever continued health, she offers advantages which no other city in all this broad land possesses. Into the varied channels of her commercial life the never-ending and constantly increasing tribute of the mines is poured, and day by day, year by year, she grows in wealth, in beauty and in all those things which move to the making of a perfect American metropolis.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY UTAH MINES.

NAME OF MINE	LOCATION OF MINE	PAID IN 1900	PAID IN 1901	TOTAL PAID TO DATE
Ajax	Tintic District.....	\$	\$	\$ 1,000,000
Bullion Beck	Tintic District.....	.....	.....	2,428,400
Centennial Eureka	Tintic District.....	257,500	200,000	2,597,700
Consolidated Mercur	Mercur (Camp Floyd).....	110,000	375,000	485,000
Carisa	Tintic District.....	.....	30,000	30,000
Chloride Point	Mercur (Camp Floyd).....	.....	.....	5,000
Crescent	Park City.....	.....	.....	280,000
Daly-West	Park City.....	487,500	547,500	1,155,000
Dalton and Lark.....	Bingham.....	.....	262,500	350,000
Daly	Park City.....	.....	.....	2,925,000
Eureka Hill	Tintic District.....	.....	.....	1,850,000
Galena	Fish Springs.....	.....	.....	71,000
Gemeni	Tintic District.....	50,000	.....	950,000
Geyser-Marion	Bingham.....	.....	.....	96,000
Grand Central	Tintic District.....	25,000	.....	533,500
Horn Silver	Frisco District.....	20,000	32,000	5,312,000
Mammoth	Tintic District.....	200,000	100,000	1,870,000
Mercur.....	Mercur (Camp Floyd).....	115,000	.....	1,483,000
May Day	Tintic District.....	.....	18,000	18,000
Ontario	Park City.....	90,000	74,000	13,737,500
Petro	Bingham.....	.....	.....	50,000
Quincy	Park City.....	.....	725,000	725,000
Silver King	Park City.....	1,000,000	1,275,000	4,725,000
Silver Shield.....	Park City.....	1,500	3,000	4,500
Sacramento	Mercur (Camp Floyd).....	.....	15,000	115,000
South Swansea.....	Tintic District.....	.....	7,500	170,000
Swansea	Tintic District.....	70,000	29,000	301,500
Utah.....	Fish Springs.....	2,000	12,000	192,800
Uncle Sam Consolidated.....	Tintic District.....	.....	45,000	45,000
Utah Consolidated.....	Bingham.....	.....	63,000	63,000
Utah Consolidated (Highland Boy)....	Bingham.....	.....	732,000	732,000
Totals.....		\$ 2,428,500	\$ 4,545,500	\$ 44,200,900
Increase for 1901.....			2,171,000	

Note—The dividends for 1902 are not accessible at this time in their entirety owing to the fact that some of them are not declared until late in December. Indications, however, point to a substantial increase over last year's figures.



A GROUP OF UTAH MINES.

GRAND CENTRAL MINE.
SACRAMENTO HOISTING WORKS, MERCUR.
TYPICAL UTAH MINE.

CRESCENT MINE, PARLEY'S PARK, UTAH.
GEYSER-MARION, MERCUR.
FOUR ACE MINE, SILVER CITY.

SALT LAKE AND MERCUR RAILROAD.

FEW MINING CAMPS in America are better equipped with transportation facilities than Mercur, the marvellous gold camp of Utah, and nothing could reflect the greatness of "the Johannesburg of America" better than its superior railroad connections. This is to such an extent



JOSEPH G. JACOBS

true that it has become a maxim in mining circles that where capital seeks investment in railroads there must be certainty rather than speculation. In the latter sixties and for many years thereafter the district had been thoroughly prospected and worked for silver. Among those who operated in the district in the early days were the late Senator George C. Hearst of California and the late Marcus Daly, the great copper king of Montana. The district died at the time of the great silver slump and was resurrected by the discovery of gold and the invention of a process that made it profitable to work. But even with the deposits of gold in the camp it could not have been the great camp of today without the transportation facilities which it now enjoys, and for that reason the agency which has affected this intimacy of relation between the mining industry of Mercur and the great outer world must be recognized as a vital element in the unrivaled development and prosperity of Utah's wonder camp. That agency has been in the major portion one man, and the name of that man will be recognized in the title of this article, in which will be briefly told the story of his eventful career.

Joseph G. Jacobs was born on a farm in Clark County, Ohio, fifty years ago. He was raised in the farming regions of Ohio until he engaged in business upon his own account in Springfield, Ohio. Business perception and executive ability were his heritage, and

these had been supplemented by an education which fitted him for the creation, control and expansion of extensive interests. Accordingly we find him engaged in contracting and sub-contracting on railroad work in various parts of the West. He was an experienced railroad builder before he came to Utah in the early '90s, where he at once identified himself with the best interests of his adopted State. One of his first enterprises was the building of the West Side (City and Suburban) Railroad, a road which was of incalculable benefit in the upbuilding of the suburbs along its line. The road prospered until the financial depression of 1893, when along with practically every other enterprise it suffered from the effects of the unsettled conditions then existent. The road has been kept constantly in operation, however, and is now enjoying a good traffic. Mr. Jacobs after completing the West Side road looked about for an opportunity to build a road which hard times would not affect. The thriving little mining camp of Mercur was practically isolated, all supplies and ores being hauled by team, an expensive and slow method of handling such quantities of freight as were daily required for the mines. Mr. Jacobs carefully examined the district and speculated upon its possibilities. He then made valuable ore hauling contracts and soon had the road under course of construction and completed.

The road is fourteen miles in length, and connects with the Oregon Short Line at Fairfield, Utah. Mercur, one of the greatest gold camps in the world, is the other terminus. The road is a series of "cuts" and "fills" and reverse curves from start to finish. In the short distance of nine miles the road makes an ascent of 1,386 feet. Despite all the scenic attractions and the constant squirming and winding of the road, it has been pronounced by experts to be one of the safest and best managed in the country, and it is a noteworthy fact that notwithstanding that thousands of passengers and thousands of carloads of freight are annually hauled, there has never been an acci-



MERCUR, UTAH'S GREAT GOLD CAMP.

dent that could be attributed to mismanagement. This is a wonderful record for a road that has more curves to it than a corkscrew and one that is operated during all

seasons of the year. Mr. Jacobs is the Vice-President, General Manager and owner of this remarkable railroad, which has been on a dividend paying basis almost from the start, and is now one of the best paying propositions in the West.

During the year 1900 Mr. Jacobs built a short line at Bingham, Utah, connecting with the Rio Grande Western Railway. The line is known as the Copper Belt Railroad,

cent. and some 40-degree curves. It is operated with Shay engines, and 150 tons of ore are handled in one trainload. Mr. Jacobs operated the line successfully until 1901, when it was purchased by the Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Jacobs' interests, while largely concentrated in the various railroads which he has built and managed, are by no means confined to these limits. His liberal investments



THE SALT LAKE AND MERCUR RAILROAD.

and was built for the purpose of hauling ore from the high mountains upon which the great camp of Bingham is situated to the terminus of the Rio Grande road in the canyon below. In an engineering way the Copper Belt road even surpassed the feats accomplished on the Salt Lake and Mercur line. The road has a maximum grade of 7.4 per

cent. and some 40-degree curves. It is operated with Shay engines, and 150 tons of ore are handled in one trainload. Mr. Jacobs operated the line successfully until 1901, when it was purchased by the Bingham Copper and Gold Mining Company.

THE DALY-JUDGE MINE.

AMONG Utah mines, and especially those of the Park City district, none are attracting more attention at the present time than the Daly-Judge. If there is any advantage in good location—and the history of mining has demonstrated beyond a doubt that there is—the practically undeveloped properties in the vicinity of such mines as the Ontario, Daly, Daly-West and Quincy should have a great future. Such a property is the Daly-Judge, adjoining the Daly-West, and whose surface covers the veins of all these great mines.

The Daly-Judge Company was incorporated November, 1901, under the laws of New Jersey, with John J. Daly, President; O. J. Salisbury, Vice-President; Dr. Allan Fowler, Treasurer, and George W. Lambourne, Secretary. The company owned 265 acres of patented ground situated south of the Anchor property (which is now a portion of the Daly-Judge Company's holdings) and comprising twenty-six patented claims. The property was undeveloped,

but from surface indications and the trend of the veins as they passed through the adjoining territory it was acknowledged to be a most valuable piece of property.

The principal owners of the Daly-Judge Company early opened negotiations with the Anchor management for the consolidation of that company's interests with their own recently formed company, and in April, 1902, were successful in bringing the matter to an issue, with the result that a mining deal involving a cash outlay of more than \$750,000, and including the transfer of the Anchor Mining Company's possessions and a one-fourth interest in the Daly-Judge Company's territory, was consummated. The vastness of the property which is thus embraced in the holdings of the Daly-Judge Company can best be comprehended when it is known that it covers an area as great as the holdings of the famous Ontario, Daly, Daly-West and Quincy Companies combined. It comprises more than 100 patented claims and stretches out for nearly three

miles along the strike of the great ledges opened and being mined in the properties of the companies mentioned.

In acquiring the interests of the Anchor Mining Company the Daly-Judge made a master stroke. The Anchor Mining Company was incorporated in 1885 with 150,000 shares of stock at the par value of \$10 each. The claims held by the company comprised some 95 in number and covered an area of 950 acres, all covered by United States patents. It also included mill sites, water and timber land and Park City real estate. The mine had been well developed, five years having been spent in exploring the property before the extraction of ore commenced, since which time it has produced upwards of \$2,500,000.

The main working shaft of the company has been sunk

prospecting done, while the North Vein has never been prospected farther than by one cross drift passing through it at a point on the tunnel level 1,200 feet below the surface, and at that place it showed strong. The South Vein is a well-defined fissure from which several thousand tons of ore have been taken from the very small space in which it has been worked. The ore bodies wherever found usually prove very large and continuous. One ore chute found in this property has been followed over 3,000 feet in this and an adjoining mine, with both faces still in ore, giving every evidence of continued productiveness for great distances farther.

The surface improvements are modern in every particular, and photographs of the principal buildings and the



VIEWS OF THE DALY-JUDGE.

to a depth of 1,650 feet. It is a three-compartment shaft and is equipped with double deck cages of the latest pattern. The major portion of the development work has been done on the 1,200, or tunnel level. There are over 26,000 feet of levels, drifts, inclines and winzes in the mine, and immense quantities of ore blocked out. There is a drain tunnel in the property 8,000 feet in length which obviates the expense of maintaining an expensive pumping plant, and the total openings in the mine exceed 37,000 feet.

There are three well-defined ore bearing lodes within the side lines of the property known as the South Vein, North Vein and Contact Vein. The greater part of the ore has been taken from the middle or Contact Vein, and even on this vein there has been but comparatively little

mill are reproduced in connection with this article. The main shaft house and hoisting works are equal to any in the district, and have been installed with proper machinery necessary for deep mining. A water system brings an abundant supply of water under pressure from lakes some two miles distant, owned by the company, and furnishes the hoisting works and the mill with all that is required.

The Daly-Judge is making history every day, and there will not be a time for many years to come when its career will not present something new and crisp. As its development progresses its possibilities expand, and there is no man who will today prophesy a limit to its production. Concerning its destiny but one thing is determinate, and that is its absolute success as a great producer.

LIFE ON THE RANGE



IT IS not so many years ago that every live stock man in Utah knew by practical experience what life on the range meant. Today it is more or less of a memory with him, though it still has application and existence in remoter portions of the state, where grazing has not been wiped out by the various encroachments that have pushed it farther and farther toward the border. From this opening the reader will infer that it is the cattle raising business that is especially referred to here. But there is no real

they were monarchs of all they surveyed; when the cowboy on his cayuse, clad in "shaps," buckskin shirt, high-heeled boots, and sun-breaking sombrero, equipped with deep-gouging spurs, quirt and lariat, and armed with revolver and knife, was the same dashing, reckless, picturesque daredevil that he is in Mexico, Texas, Wyoming and Montana today. But that time has passed forever. The cattlemen still has large ranches in many cases. But they are his own; that is, the vast stretches over which his herds



EARLY OCCUPANTS OF THE RANGE.

reason why the term should not include the sheepmen as well, for he, too, is a man of the range—in fact, is more so today than he who devotes his time to the horse and cattle industry. His flocks cover more of the mountain ranges in the summer time and vastly more of the snow spotted desert in winter than do the herds of cattle and bands of horses. There was a time in Utah when cattle owners had great ranches and occupied the most of a county; when

roam are either his by purchase or lease from the Government, State or railroads. Formerly they belonged to "Uncle Sam," and the stockman simply appropriated them to his own use and profit until the advent of new conditions. With the change came a thinning out of the cowboy and an increase of the sheep herder, who crowded him closely in all parts of the State and not infrequently disputed his right to monopolize public lands, with the result

that a most cordial dislike grew up between the two classes. Occasionally there were clashes that accentuated the strained relations. But they were not frequent, in the comparative sense, or fraught with the sanguinary consequences that later attended the differences between cattle and sheep men in other States where these industries predominate. All Utah's neighbors have suffered from these feuds, and the difficulties that have arisen have at times been very grave, while the loss of life has often been considerable. The story of how such strife was averted in Utah is well known to stockmen, and is not uninteresting to those who do not know and who have not tried the experiment. It was most successful here. It can be made just as successful elsewhere. The cattlemen of Utah saw that they were going to be overwhelmed by the sheepmen; that they could not cope with them when it came to pitting

cattlemen of Utah are today among the heaviest sheep owners, and they are prospering in both lines of the business. Thus have threatening conflicts and diverse interests been merged and settled for good and all.

THE BUSINESS IN OLDEN TIMES.

The live stock business has been an interesting and profitable calling ever since the day that Jacob drove a sharp yet justifiable bargain with Laban, his father-in-law, who compelled him to work fourteen years for his two daughters, Leah, the tender-eyed and eldest, and Rachel, the beautiful and well favored, the younger of the two. It is related in Sacred Writ that Jacob loved Rachel and offered to work seven years for her, a proposition that the shrewd and far-seeing Laban readily agreed to. When the long period was past and the semi-darkness of a night feast



A COWBOY OUTFIT PREPARED FOR A "ROUND-UP."

herds against flocks—for the latter completely unfit the ranges for the former. Every cattleman knows that a cow, calf or steer will flee from the coming of sheep as man will from pestilence. Every sheepman knows the same thing, with him that knowledge is power. He has seen the cattleman give way here and there, and found himself in possession of what he wanted—the range. But the cattleman of Utah was not slow to analyze the situation. He had proved that the way to fight the sheepman was not with cowboys, who in some sections of the country are made up of outlaws and "rustlers" who would rather "kill their man," especially if that man were a shepherd, than they would shoot a jack rabbit or eat their breakfast when hungry. They saw that the way to fight sheep was with sheep. They realized, too, that there was quite as much money, if not more, in sheep than in cattle, so they sold part of their cattle and bought sheep, and with the latter hemmed in the former and thus became cattle and sheepmen both. It was an easy solution of a serious and complex problem; it was carried so far that some of the heaviest

reigned, Lahan led not Rachel but Leah unto the awaiting and unsuspecting groom, who did not discover the deception until after daylight on the morrow. Then the new son-in-law asked for a bill of particulars and was told blandly by Pater Laban that the laws and customs of the country were such that the younger could not have such preference over the first-born, and that if he wanted the latter he must serve an additional seven years. It is evident that Jacob was an ardent suitor, as he rounded up his shoulders and went to work with the will and determination of the young cavalier that he was. Finally the day came when he had discharged his obligations to Laban, and he was given Rachel also. Then he was happy. His days for tending flocks and herds in a menial capacity were fairly well over, as the sequel showed. When Lahan, who had become a real twentieth century cattle and sheep king, admitted that he had been prospered for Jacob's sake, and that he was willing to recompense the young man therefor, the latter simply asked that he be permitted to pass through the flocks and herds of his father-in-law and

remove therefrom all that were speckled and spotted, ring-streaked and brown, and accept them and all increase of like color thereafter in payment for what he had done. Laban, who had become wholly repentant and contrite, consented to what seemed the easiest kind of an act to square accounts. Then came Jacob's cunning into play. It will be remembered how he set rods of green poplar, hazel and chestnut, filled with white streaks, in the gutters and watering troughs where the herds and flocks came to drink, and how this ante-propagation method is said to have resulted in speckled and spotted, ring-streaked and brown increase only, until the grazing and range lands roundabout resembled a great leopard skin. Many times since that notable feat in the live stock business, have others tried to increase their holdings in cattle and sheep by means that would scarcely stand the test of the code of

were led hither under a wagon by a Mormon Pioneer who is still living, and whose home is in Heber City of this State.

In the early settlement of the Territory, efforts were made to secure standard bred stock, and many animals of all kinds were imported in the line of thoroughbreds; soon Utah was looked upon by surrounding sections as a supply center for cattle whose beef and milk qualities were sought after, and a place where good horses could be obtained for bettering the cayuse breeds that were so numerous all over the West. A little later a finer class of sheep was also brought here; and now Utah sheep are little less than famous for wool and mutton producing qualities. The State is splendidly adapted for raising sheep on a large scale. It has mountain ranges in the tops of which hundreds of thousands are taken



A SCENE ON THE UTAH RANGE.

correct dealing. "Rustlers" have rustled with results that have been both profitable and disastrous. Mavericks have been rounded up and branded without number. "Robbers Roosters" and "Hole-in-the-Wall Gangs" have existed in all countries from time immemorial, but Jacob's great accomplishment has never been equaled. Besides he, as unfolding events proved, acted wisely and well, and made things right with the supposedly injured party, something that is not done by the rustling, maverick-chasing cowboy of questionable ethics and modern times.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN UTAH.

The introduction of cattle and sheep into Utah would be an interesting narrative in itself. But briefest reference to it only can be made in an article like this. Suffice it to say that they came with the Pioneers, who brought them from the Mississippi and Missouri Valley regions and that cows and calves were sometimes made to divide the work of drawing heavy wagons across the plains and through the mountains, with the oxen and the horses. It is an instructive fact that the first three sheep brought to Utah

during the summer months for the softer and greener browsing and which puts on the fat and starts the growth of wool that means so much when the bleak winter winds arrive. When the flocks are driven from the high ranges early in the autumn, on the appearance of the first snow, they are usually halted on the plateaus between range and valley until the temperature becomes low enough, and the snow deep enough to push out into the great American Desert, which furnishes a very good winter range when the snowfall is sufficient. It is rarely too deep. The reverse condition is rather true than otherwise. When spring rolls round again there is once more a movement toward the mountains with a few weeks of waiting in the intervening country, for snow to melt and the grass to grow, which is just prior to the important time of lambing and the usually profitable time of shearing. These are periods that require the most careful attention. In a single week, or day even, a careless herder may cost his employer many times the amount of his wages for an entire year. When a cold storm suddenly arises the failure to get the flock under a protecting hill or in some sheltering hollow

may be attended with the most disastrous consequences. So, too, with shearing, when weather conditions are not favorable.

While the sheep business has proved itself one of the most profitable industries in the State, while it has enriched many and given employment to very many more, it requires a vast amount of care—much more care than skill, though skill is by no means an unnecessary quantity. Many of the wealthiest sheep men in Utah today are men who had little or no capital to begin with. It was simply a case of sticking to it early and late and all the time. In two or three years their herds of twenties had gone into hundreds, and in a few years more their hundreds had reached thousands; and when thousands are attained in the sheep business, money making comes fast and easy, providing the care heretofore referred to is given. If it is not, there are few enterprises in which the Western

the three States named. Mr. Smith estimates that they bring \$10,000,000 annually into this State, as proceeds from mutton and wool.

THE HERDER'S HUMDRUM AND PROSAIC LIFE.

The life of a sheep herder of modern times is not vested with the romantic and poetic fancy and sentiment that were thrown about it when the tender of sheep was known as a "shepherd," and not as a "herder," and when he carried a crook and was looked upon as a man, meek, mild and wise. He may possess some of these qualities today, but it is a fact readily admitted by himself that he does not display all of them all of the time. When he reads about his gentle predecessors, he is perplexed. He wonders at their meekness; their mildness mystifies him; their wisdom is beyond his ken. He is glad to know they had these virtues, and marvels when he



A FLOCK OF UTAH LAMBS.

farmer and stock grower can engage, that afford him better opportunity to lose his hard earned dollars. But an investment of five hundred dollars judiciously made, with the aid of a couple of low priced but faithful herders can easily, in the course of five years, be made to reach five thousand dollars; and when this amount has been reached, a further increase is still more rapid.

Utah men own more sheep today than the citizens of any other State with the single exception of Montana, though they are not all ranged within the borders of Utah. A great many of the sheep that find subsistence in Wyoming and Idaho, both excellent sheep growing states, are the property of Utah men. The number of sheep owned in Utah at present (1902), according to official information furnished by President Jesse M. Smith of the Utah Wool Growers' Association, is about what it was when the census was taken two years ago—3,818,423. The number owned by Utah men in Idaho will exceed 1,000,000, while more than 1,000,000 head are owned by Utah men in Wyoming, making a total of at least 6,000,000 owned by Utah men in

thinks there was a decided shrinkage in them before he got his quota. He sees little poetry in life, and cares less for what he does see. But he is not without sentiment or human sympathy. Few men will respond more quickly to a case of worthy charity than he, and few, when driven to a corner, will stand up more courageously for his rights. His life is generally lonely and retired—and his wants are not many; but he likes to live well, and his employer is generally of a disposition that permits him to do so. Better still, he likes his faithful dog and trusty rifle. Without them he could not—would not be a herder. It has been a common thing to attribute gross ignorance to the sheepherder of today. That is a mistake that is made by ignorant persons only. There are men of that class in the calling. But many of them are great readers, deep thinkers and shrewd observers. They live close to nature, and know it far better than many a man with a scholastic education and scientific training. They study the stars and note the slightest change in meteorological conditions with an ease and certainty that mere astronomi-

cal theorists and everyday weather clerks never experience. The modern shepherd may be as distinct a type today as was the shepherd who tended the flocks and associated with the wise men, before the advent of the Christian era. He doubtless is. But in that distinctness and behind the gruff and sometimes unpolished exterior that he displays, is a man who can almost invariably be trusted, no matter how great is his temptation to do wrong.

WHERE CATTLE ROAM IN PASTURES GREEN.

Now for the cattle industry. The business is in a healthy state of progress in Utah at the present time. As has been intimated, it is conducted in sections of the country much more restricted than formerly—upon areas of land less expansive. As a consequence, the loss is also less; for in the days when cattle roamed at large, and when they had to subsist in wintertime on what they could

though feeding is of longer duration when marketing of beef is contemplated. While the range raised steer is still sought after and profitable, he is invariably made better by feeding, which is done on the largest scale in the alfalfa and sugar beet sections, though considerable corn, both Utah and Eastern, is now being used for fattening purposes. Many of the leading farmers of the State are finding that the business pays well, and are planning for the future in this direction. Never in the history of the State was there so large and varied a selection of cattle as at the recent annual exposition given under the auspices of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; and never were there so many high class and pure bred animals. Some of them were prize winners in a number of States, and all attracted the attention of visitors from far and near. Sales are constantly being made of high bred animals to breeders



GEO. M. CANNON'S PRIZE JERSEYS AT UTAH STATE FAIR, 1902.

rustle from the range in snow that was deep and winds that were cold, many died from exposure and want. Now, particularly in the northern half of the State, where the business is carried on most extensively, they are fed upon the ranches during the severest weather. While the cost is greater than the range grazing practice that hitherto prevailed, the returns are also greater, and the animals are of better quality; for the man who sees his cattle every day and watches them grow from calves to cows and steers wants to see good animals. He takes pride in the thoroughbred, but the scrawny "runt" is always an eyesore to him, so to speak. Utah is now shipping a great many cattle to the packing house centers of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver, and those who are thus engaged are making it pay.

Range conditions are still such in Utah, however, that grazing is practicable for about eight months in the year in the northern tier of counties, and even more than that in the far south. Some of the best herds are thus raised

all over the North and Northwest. The number of cattle in Utah at the present time is about 400,000 head, with a total value, approximated, of \$9,000,000.

A unique experiment in cattle breeding is now being carried on very profitably on one of the islands of the Great Salt Lake, namely, the crossing of a domesticated herd of buffaloes with Polled Angus, Hereford and Short Horn strains. In general appearance the first named is more nearly like the buffalo than any of the others, except as to color, and the result is an animal that looks quite three-fourths buffalo. But a better animal results from crossing the buffalo with the two other breeds than with the Polled Angus. A distinct and pure bred buffalo herd is also being raised. It is probably the best of its kind in America, and is doubtless doing more to preserve and perpetuate the last remnants of that magnificent animal that was once the glory and pride of the prairie and plains, but whose remorseless slaughter followed in the wake of civilization as it marched across the continent, building

cities and founding States. The buffaloes thus reared upon the island find a ready market in the larger cities, where they are placed in the public parks and occasionally in game preserves, not to be hunted down, but as representatives and reminders of a noble animal now almost extinct.

PASSING OF THE MUSTANG.

A quarter of a century ago Western America teemed with the wild mustang. Not a State, not a Territory in the

is only a question of years until he will be annihilated. He cannot last a great while under the terrific onslaught that is being waged against him. Recently a goodly number of these hard knotted, wiry beasts were sent with many better Utah horses to far off Africa, having been purchased for war purposes by the British Government. Very many of the horses of the State have been bred up from mustang origin and are decidedly serviceable. But for the past two decades there has been much attention given to the raising of animals of pure blood only. These comprise all of the standard breeds of draft, driving, riding and racing animals. Among them are specimens that cannot fail to attract the attention and excite the admiration of the lovers of the best horseflesh.

It has been claimed that the days of the horse are over, that he will be replaced by the automobile, the bicycle and other modern transportation mediums. That claim a few years ago resulted in the sale and exportation at very low figures of thousands of Utah horses, and a general decrease in the number throughout the State. But a change of sentiment came, and the value of horses went up again. At present there is a good local as well as outside demand for them, and it is doubtful whether they will ever become as cheap again as they were ten years ago. This welcome change has caused a marked impetus in the business of horse raising, and while the industry is not what it once was from the number standpoint, it promises to be more profitable than during any previous period. Meanwhile automobiles, bicycles and transportation what-ots of modern manufacture may come and go, but the horse, who has been the companion, friend and servant of man from a period that antedates written history, will



GEO. M. CANNON'S PRIZE JERSEY COW.

region that did not have him in numbers great. In Utah the canyons had him in the summer months where he waxed fat, haughty and defiant. The desert was his home in winter, where he ran off much of the flesh accumulated from the succulent grasses of the mountains. He belonged to whomever could capture, brand and subdue him; and this is true in Southern Utah today, where, by reason of his numbers, he is a menace to the range. Accordingly he is hunted down in the winter time and shot to death by the hundred; sometimes by the thousands. His body is skinned and his carcass left to decay upon the sands and alkali of the desert. The reason of this apparent wanton slaughter is that the range is needed for cattle and sheep and for horses of better breed. The mustang of Southern Utah looks upon man as his natural enemy, and is off at a speed astonishing at his approach. There are incidents in the chase which brings about his destruction that are thrilling in the extreme, and as exciting as any stag hunt that ever took place. These wild kings of the desert—whence came they? Some wandered away from the Spaniards of Mexico in the long ago. Some came from tired and worn out animals left to die along the trails of the emigrants in the early settlement of Utah and California. Occasionally there were some fine specimens among these latter, with the result that now and again a really excellent animal is found in the desert bands of today. When he is discovered the hunt is usually prolonged; for he is fleet of foot and good of wind, as well as long maned and proud of spirit. But his day, too, like that of the bison, is numbered. It



GEO. M. CANNON'S PRIZE HEIFER.

retain his place in the hearts and service of humanity. He is the noblest of all animals, and is destined to live while humanity lives. And so we say, may his future be linked more closely with that of man in the coming and going of the ages, and may his grace, beauty and usefulness endure forever.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

